FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DECISION ON CONVOCATION OF DEMOCRATIC FRONT CONGRESS REPORTED

AU052140 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 Mar 79 AU

[Decision of General Council of Albanian Democratic Front on convocation of its fifth congress]

[Text] In its meeting held on 5 March 1979 the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front decided:

1--To convene the fifth congress of the Albanian Democratic Front in the city of Vlore from 4-6 June 1979.

2--The congress will hold its proceedings according to the following agenda:

A--Report on the activity of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front and the future tasks.

B--Election of leading organs.

The General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front calls on all the workers, closely united around the party headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha, as always, to mobilize and exert all their efforts to fulfill the tasks of the state plan and to approach the fifth congress of the Albanian Democratic Front with new and even greater victories in socialist construction and the country's defense.

[Signed] The General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front

TIRANA RADIO REPORTS DEMOCRATIC FRONT MEETING 5 MAR

AU052125 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 5 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front met in Tirana today. Comrade Ramiz Alia, deputy chairman of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, presided over the meeting. Before the meeting began, he called for a minute of silence in memory of the members of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, Bilbil Kosi and Vasil Ziu, who recently passed away. Those present stood and observed a minute's silence.

Xhorxhi Robo, secretary of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front, delivered a report on the tasks of the Democratic Front organization which was urged to approach the fifth congress of the Albanian Democratic Front with as many successes as possible.

After describing the sound revolutionary and optimistic situation and the victories achieved in all fields of socialist construction and in strengthening the country's defense might, Comrade Xhorxhi Robo said: We are holding the meeting of the General Council at a time when the international situation is not at all calm. The international situation is turbulent and complicated because of the aggressive and hegemonistic policy of the superpowers, primarily of American imperialism and Soviet and Chinese social imperialism.

Among other things, Xhorxhi Robo said: Our people strongly condemn China's criminal aggression of the fascist type against Vietnam and demand an immediate end to it. They support the fraternal Vietnamese people in their just war. After describing our socialist economy, which is developed on the basis of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and according to the economic laws of socialism, Comrade Xhorxhi Robo said that, according to the (?already) distributed draft decision, it is proposed that the fifth congress of the Albanian Democratic Front hold its proceedings in the heroic city of Vlore from 4-6 June 1979.

Comrade Xhorxhi Robo also referred to the tasks facing the Democratic Front organizations during the campaign devoted to the congress. Comrade Xhorxhi Robo specified the main guidelines on which attention should be concentrated in order to turn 1979, the jubilee year of the 35th anniversary of liberation, into a year full of successes and victories.

The members of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front who participated in the discussions expressed their revolutionary determination and optimism to turn the time from now until the fifth congress of the Albanian Democratic Front into a period of new and even greater achievements in all fields in order to approach the congress and the glorious jubilee of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation and victory of the people's revolution bountifully and with pride.

After the discussions, the members of the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front unanimously approved the decision on the convocation of the fifth congress of the Albanian Democratic Front in the heroic city of Vlore from 4-6 June 1979.

In declaring the meeting closed Comrade Ramiz Alia stressed the tasks facing the Democratic Front organizations concerning the further development and intensification of political and educational work with the masses in order to constantly strengthen the unity of the people around the party and its Central Committee, headed by Comrade Enver Hoxha; to mobilize and upgrade the revolutionary initiative of the masses and their sense of responsibility to completely fulfill the tasks; to fulfill the state economic plans; to turn the election campaign of Democratic Front organizations into a great popular movement and to approach the fifth congress of the Albanian Democratic Front with as many successes as possible.

ZERI I POPULLIT ATTACKS U.S. 'AGGRESSIVENESS' IN MIDEAST

AU051140 Tirana ATA in English 1045 GMT 5 Mar 79 AU

["Aggressiveness--Unchangeable Nature of U.S. Imperialism"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 5 Mar, ATA--Commenting on the threatening statements made recently by the top U.S. officials on the "consolidation of the U.S. presence in the Middle East," the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes that they are a new proof of the unchangeable aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism.

The revolution of the Iranian people, the newspaper points out, dealt a serious blow to the interests of U.S. imperialists in the Middle East. But U.S. imperialism has never reconciled with the defeats it has suffered. Carter and his team are trying to rebuild what has been destroyed in Iran, so that to soften the consequences of the struggle of this people, hence, to "stabilize" the situation in their favour and to reestablish the formulas of the "status quo" in this area.

The recent statements of the Washington chieftains, stresses the newspaper, also show that the U.S. imperialists do not voluntarily withdraw from the Middle East. They want to reiterate this both for the peoples and their main rivals, the Soviet social imperialists.

Facts go to show that U.S. imperialism, with Carter in the lead, is now no less aggressive and dangerous than it was before.

The newspaper writes further on that the events are linked with one another irrespective of the geographical regions where they take place.

Thus, precisely when the monarchic regime in Iran was living its last days in the USA, Deng Xiaoping was having talks with the heads of U.S. imperialism. Immediately after them China launched its aggression against Vietnam, which has not to do merely with China's relations with that country, but with the rivalries of the superpowers in this region in general. From this viewpoint the Chinese aggression against Vietnam interested also the USA; therefore it encouraged it. The U.S. imperialists strive to "compensate" the blows they suffered in Iran and the endeavours of the Soviet social imperialists to exploit the situation in this region in their favour, by acting in the same way. The new efforts of Washington and Tel Aviv to carry into practice the anti-Arab plots and to consolidate the positions of the USA in this area, as well as Carter's visit to Mexico, should be viewed in this framework.

The U.S. imperialists, ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion, may threaten, may offer dollars and most modern weapons, but reality clearly shows that their means and formulas are invalid in front of the struggle of the peoples, in front of the revolution.

STALIN'S 26TH DEATH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

AU032030 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Numerous and varied activities are taking place throughout the country in the framework of the centenary of the birth of J. V. Stalin, that great Marxist-Leninist, loyal pupil and worthy successor of V. I. Lenin's immortal deed.

On the occasion of the 26th anniversary of J. V. Stalin's death, meetings and lectures are being held everywhere about the distinguished personality and monumental work of J. V. Stalin. In working and production centers, agricultural cooperatives, institutions, schools and military units in Koce District, meetings are being held at which the working people are being told about J. V. Stalin's role as a distinguished leader of the Bolshevik Party and of the first socialist country in the world, as an ardent defender of Marxism-Leninism and of the freedom and independence of the peoples. Meetings have been held at the knitwear factory, the higher agricultural institute and so forth, and will also take place in the coming days at the clothing factory, the Themistokli Germenji secondary school and so forth. A photographic exhibition has been mounted in the lobby of the Ali Kelmendi Palace of Culture about J. V. Stalin's life and revolutionary activity. The Palace of Culture is also preparing a thematic meeting, which will be attended by working people, pupils and others.

ZERI I POPULLIT on Stalin's Merits

AU041545 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 4 Mar 79 AU

["The Work of J. V. Stalin is Immortal--on the Question of the 26th Anniversary of the Death of J. V. Stalin"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 4 Mar ATA Today the Albanian newspapers publish articles on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the death of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin.

The article of the Albanian newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, which carries the title, "The Work of J. V. Stalin is Immortal", says:

This year completes 100 years from the time when J. V. Stalin was born and 26 years since the day when the heart of the great revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist thinker, the loyal pupil, collaborator and dauntless continuer of the ideas and work of Lenin, ceased to beat.

The work of Stalin is immortal. It will live through the centuries because it is linked with and has become an integral part of the ideology of the proletariat, Marxism-Leninism, with the triumph of the October Revolution, inspired and led by Lenin, with the establishment and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Russia, with the construction of socialism in the Soviet Union, which was carried out on the basis of Lenin's teachings and under the leadership of Stalin and with the powerful growth of the revolutionary movement of the world proletariat and the international communist movement. Stalin, Comrade Enver Hoxha has stressed, "as a person and as a leader of the Bolshevik Communist Party, is at the same time the most outstanding leader of international communism after the death of Lenin who has exerted an influence in a very positive way and with great authority on the consolidation and the development of the triumphs of communism throughout the world."

Stalin dedicated the whole of his life and all his mental and physical energies to the cause of the proletariat, the revolution and socialism. With his revolutionary struggle and activity, Stalin very quickly became one of the recognised figures of the Russian proletarian movement, one of Lenin's closest collaborators who made a great contribution to the organisation and the triumph of the October Revolution. He fought shoulder to shoulder with Lenin for the founding and construction of the first socialist state in the world, for its defence from the counterrevolution and foreign intervention. After the death of Lenin, Stalin defended, developed and carried forward his ideas and work. At the head of the Bolshevik party and the Soviet state, Stalin organised and led the struggle to put into practice the Leninist plan of genius for the construction of socialism. Under the leadership of Stalin, and through a fierce class struggle against external and internal enemies, against Trotskiyite, Bukharinite, Zinovievite and other renegades, the socialist industrialisation of the country was carried out rapidly on the basis of self-reliance, with the internal resources, the collectivisation of agriculture, one of the most difficult and complicated tasks was carried out successfully as a result of which the socialist relations in production were extended to the countryside and profound revolutionary transformations were carried out in the fields of culture and education.

The fascist aggression of Hitlerite Germany against the Soviet Union interrupted the construction of socialism. At the head of the defence of the country and the Soviet Army, Stalin was the strategist who forged the victory of the Soviet Union and the total defeat of the fascist aggressors. The war and the victory of the Soviet Union had vital importance for the liberation of the peoples from the fascist heel. The prestige of the Soviet Union was raised to unprecedented heights, while the name of Stalin became the symbol of the resistance, the freedom and independence of the peoples.

The Soviet Union, under Stalin's leadership, scored great victories after the Great Patriotic War too. Within a short time, the Soviet people healed the grave wounds of the war, restored the economy and created the necessary material and technical base for a new vigorous development of the socialist construction. This was a fresh proof which testified to the great vitality of the socialist order.

Stalin continued and further developed the brilliant Leninist tradition of the consistent implementation and strengthening of proletarian internationalism. He worked and struggled without sparing himself, both in the time of the Comintern and later for the development and strengthening of the world worker and communist movement and the liberation movement of the oppressed peoples dependent on imperialism. He was the first who put his finger on the treachery of the Yugoslav revisionists, this first variant of revisionism in power which had undertaken the role of the Trojan horse, of the splitting of the international communist movement and sabotaging of the people's liberation movement.

Proceeding from the essential need to raise the collaboration of the communist and worker's parties to a new higher level and to fight and expose the enemies of the revolution and Marxism-Leninism, Stalin became the initiator and inspirer of the creation of the Information Bureau, which, during its existence, played an important role both in the strengthening of contacts and in exchange of revolutionary experience between communist parties and in stigmatizing and exposing the treachery of the Yugoslav revisionists. Time has completely confirmed the accuracy and correctness of the ideas of Stalin and the decisions of the Information Bureau. Stalin was not only a great revolutionary, a great leader of the Bolshevik Party, the Soviet state and the world proletarian and liberation movement. He was, at the same time, an outstanding Marxist-Leninist theoretician and thinker. The main merit of Stalin in this field is that he defended Leninism to the end with revolutionary ardour, with rare mastery and in a creative manner and developed it further. Stalin defended the Leninist theory of the proletarian revolution from the attacks of Trotskiy and other enemies. In his works he has disclosed the full majesty and inexhaustible wealth of the theoretical inheritance which Lenin left. In combatting opportunists, revisionists and all other enemies, Stalin defended and creatively developed the Marxist-Leninist theory of the violent proletarian revolution as a universal law for the transition from capitalism to socialism, defended and enriched the Marxist-Leninist doctrine on the dictatorship of the proletariat as an irreplaceable weapon in the hands of the proletariat to smash and totally liquidate the resistance of the overthrown exploiting classes, to defend the triumphs of the revolution and socialism from internal and external enemies, to build socialist and communist society, as a weapon which must be sharpened and tempered continuously for the whole period of the construction of socialism and the transition to communism. The leading role of the proletarian Marxist-Leninist party is always decisive in any country for the fate of the revolution, the dictatorship of the proletariat and socialism. Stalin made a contribution also to the elaboration and development of other major questions of Marxist-Leninist science such as those of classes and the class struggle, of imperialism and the stand towards it, etc. etc.

The ideas and teachings of Lenin and Stalin, all that great ceaseless revolutionary process which developed in the world under the triumphant banner of Marxism-Leninism as long as Stalin was alive, the brilliant victories of socialism in the Soviet Union and the progress of socialism in the other countries, the vigorous development of the revolution and the liberation struggle which was mounting ceaselessly and would have swept the capitalist world, was attacked by the Khrushchevite revisionist renegades and their followers.

After the death of Stalin, the Khrushchevite revisionist traitor group which had worked under cover and lurked in the dark to stab the party of Lenin and Stalin in the back, seized the opportunity, usurped power and took over the leadership of the party and the Soviet state with anti-Marxist and antirevolutionary methods through a putsch.

In order to smuggle in their anti-Marxist and counterrevolutionary course, the Khrushchevite revisionists launched a furious diabolical attack against Stalin on the basis of slanders, lies and the falsification of facts and the reality. They waged their attack against Stalin with the fabricated slogans and these of the struggle against "Stalinist dogmatism", of the struggle against "the cult of the individual of Stalin and its consequences". By fighting furiously to denigrate, discredit and to dethrone Stalin, the Khruschevite modern revisionists aimed to denigrate and dethrone Leninism, they had as their objective to deny and reject Marxism-Leninism, and the dictatorship of the proletariat and to justify their revisionist course with all its consequences. The revisonist ideological platform which was presented by Khrushchev and approved at the notorious 20th congress proved that their aim was to dethrone Leninism.

The Soviet revisionists needed the attack on Stalin which served their purposes also to accuse and slander the party and its Marxist-Leninist line, to present the whole thirty-year period of the construction of socialism in the Soviet Union, during which Stalin was at the head of the party and of the Soviet state, in a distorted light. In fact the attacks against Stalin and his period served the Khrushchevite Soviet revisionists to attack and reject all the revolutionary experience of the Bolshevik Party of Lenin and Stalin and all the revolutionary experience of the international worker's and communist movement.

Along with the Soviet revisionists, all the currents of present day revisionism, the Yugoslav, Chinese and Eurocommunist revisionists and all the other enemies of the revolution and socialism hurled themselves into the attack against this revolutionary experience, against Marxism-Leninism and Stalin who embodied the consistent defence and application of this experience and Marxism-Leninism, with unprecedented fury, hatred and hostility. They accept any kind of "socialism", even "Yugoslav self-administrative socialism", even "the socialism with a human face", even "the developed socialism" of the Khrushchev-Brezhnev variety, but there is one kind of socialism they do not accept--the true socialism, that which Lenin and Stalin created on the basis of Marxism, that which exists and is developing in Albania on the basis of the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

Time has fully confirmed all the predictions, analysis and Marxist-Leninist conclusions of our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha about the great betrayal of the Soviet revisionists as well as for all the other currents of modern revisionism. Despite the negative results and harm it has done, the Khrushchevite revisionist betrayal and the spread of the revisionist tide to other countries, did not defeat Marxism-Leninism. Its transforming power is growing from day to day, whilst revisionism, with all its variants is in decline. Khrushchev and the other petty theoreticians of the so-called "creative Marxism" suffered disgraceful bankruptcy, declared Comrade Enver Hoxha at the 7th congress of the Party of Labour of Albania. The science of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin remains further implanted in the minds and hearts of the world proletariat, it is always the unerring compass of the revolution and socialism, the victorious weapon in the class battles of the proletariat and the working masses.

As our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have stressed, the question of the attitude to Stalin is a major question of principle, a line of demarcation which has divided and divides genuine Marxist-Leninists from revisionists and opportunists of all hues, divides the genuine revolutionaries from pseudorevolutionaries and counterrevolutionaries.

The struggle of the PLA to defend Stalin and his work has had and has a profound revolutionary principled content. By defending Stalin the PLA defends Marxism-Leninism, the revolutionary traditions of October, the experience of the first socialist state, founded by Lenin and led by Stalin, defends the universal experience of the construction of socialism in the Soviet Union, carried out on the basis of the teachings of Lenin and under the leadership of Stalin, experience which the Soviet revisionists trampled on and betrayed.

Our party and people, together with the revolutionaries, the workers, and peoples of the whole world keep alive the brilliant memory of J. V. Stalin.

BRIEFS

PYRITE, COPPER PRODUCTION--The Pyrite extraction enterprise in Mirdite District fulfilled the extraction plan for the January-February period. The output exceeded the plan by 1,867 tons of pyrite mineral. During the same period the copper processing plant produced about 100 tons of copper concentrate more than planned. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0700 GMT 5 Mar 79 AU]

BTA CITES PRESS ON PRC-SRV CONFLICT, SOVIET SOLIDARITY

LD042122 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

["On Chinese Aggression"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 4 Mar, BTA--Mr Petur Bochukov, foreign news analyst of RABOTNICHESKO DELO, comments on the declaration of the Soviet Government in connection with the escalation of the Chinese aggression in Vietnam and the deployment of Chinese troops along the Laotian border.

The author stresses that Beijing continues to disregard the voice of reason, the urgent appeals of the world public for bringing the war to a halt and for withdrawing the Chinese troops from the territory of independent Vietnam. "China bogs deeper in the marsh of aggression", adds he.

Mr Bochukov underlines that the news from the Chinese-Laotian border are disquieting. Deployment of the Chinese troops along this border and the acts of subversion on Laotian territory threaten with another Chinese aggression in Laos, notes the news analyst.

"In these difficult days for Vietnam the consistent position of the Soviet Union has become obvious once again. The new declaration of the Soviet Government points clearly out the grave consequences of the expansion of the Chinese aggression on the territory of other countries", notes the party organ.

ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME dedicates its leading article to the same topic. The paper stresses that the importance of the Soviet declaration is not only in unmasking China's aggressive appetites and moves. It also underlines the consequences of the attitude of certain states, who encourage the aggressor through their contacts with it, writes ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE SENT TO VIETNAM AS 'FRESH ACT OF SUPPORT'

AU041917 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 4 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 4 Mar, BTA--Two Bulgarian airplanes with medicines and first-aid materials flew to Vietnam today. This is a fresh act of unreserved support and solidarity with the heroic people of Vietnam on the part of the Bulgarian Red Cross, the Fatherland Front, the Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Committee of the Bulgarian Women and the Solidarity Committee with the Peoples of Asia and Africa.

BCP DELEGATE READS GREETING AT MALTA COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU031542 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Feb 79 p 6 AU

[Report on greeting message by the BCP Central Committee to the second congress of the Communist Party of Malta, held 16 through 18 February 1979, in Valletta, delivered by Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee and editor in chief of the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO]

[Excerpt] The second congress of the Communist Party of Malta listened with attention to the greeting message of the BCP Central Committee, read by the leader of the Bulgarian delegation Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee and editor in chief of the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

In the greeting message the successes achieved by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in building socialism were pointed out and the peace-loving foreign policy conducted by our country in the Balkans, in Europe and in the world was stressed. Stormy applause greeted the following quotation of the thought expressed by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee: "The construction of socialism and communism, world development and the new social order as a worldwide reality and as the future reality of the whole world--this is now the topic of the century, the question of all questions in our time." Stormy applause also greeted the gift presented by the BCP Central Committee delegation to the second congress of the Communist Party of Malta--a sculptured bust of Georgi Dimitrov, the outstanding figure of the international communist and workers movement.

The BCP delegation conveyed the cordial wishes of the Bulgarian communists for the successful work of the congress and expressed confidence that the congress decisions will be implemented in practical life and that the Communist Party of Malta will even more contribute to the consolidation of the international communist movement on a Marxist-Leninist basis.

ZHIVKOVA-LED CULTURAL DELEGATION RETURNS FROM JAPAN

AU051451 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 5 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The Bulgarian cultural delegation led by Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee on Culture, returned from Japan. The delegation took part in the opening of the Bulgarian exhibition on Thracian art in Tokyo. Talks on further expanding cultural relations between the two countries were also held.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT TO VISIT IN SECOND HALF OF MARCH

AU051937 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 5 Mar 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, General Antonio dos Santos Ramalho will pay Bulgaria an official visit during the second half of March.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE OPENS PLENUM IN SOFIA 2 MARCH

AU031355 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0530 GMT 3 Mar 79 AU

[Text] A plenum of the BCP Central Committee devoted to issues of perfecting the socialist organization of labor and the planned management of agriculture began at the Boyana Residence on 2 March. Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretary, read a report. The plenum is expected to continue its work today.

Conclusion of Plenum

AU031650 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 3 Mar 79 AU

[Text] The BCP Central Committee plenum has ended in Sofia. For 2 days the plenum discussed the issue of perfecting the socialist organization of labor and the planned management of agriculture. At the instruction of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, Comrade Aleksandur Lilov delivered the closing speech.

A unanimous decision on the issue discussed was adopted and the basic stipulations for setting up an agrarian-industrial union in the People's Republic of Bulgaria were approved.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK LEAVES ON VISIT TO SPAIN

LD060850 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left today for an official visit to Spain at the invitation of Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre. At Ruzyne Airport he was seen off by Jaroslav Knizka, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR, and other leading officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

BILATERAL TALKS HELD WITH AUSTRIAN TRADE MINISTER

LD051936 Prague CTK in English 1701 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, 5 Mar (CETEKA correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Austrian Minister of Trade and Industry Josef Staribacher met here today for talks on further development of bilateral economic cooperation and trade. The talks follow the successful working visit of Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky to Czechoslovakia in January, who met with Premier Lubomir Strougal at Zidlochovice. Austria is Czechoslovakia's second-biggest trade partner among the advanced capitalist countries, and the volume of two-way trade increased 10-fold in the past 20 years.

GOODS, PAYMENTS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

AU051315 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report in the column "International Contracts"]

[Text] A protocol on the exchange of goods and payments between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the CSSR for the years 1979 and 1980 was signed on 22 February in Tirana. Simultaneously a new agreement was signed on certain changes in the agreement signed on 3 April 1977 that was valid previously. These agreements were signed by Alois Hroch, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade, for the Czechoslovak side, and by Muzafer Ahmati, Albania's deputy minister of foreign trade, for the Albanian side.

YUGOSLAV REPORTING ON PRC-SRV CONFLICT CITED

AU051313 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Mar 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[CTK and "Z"-signed Hanoi/Peking dispatches: "Twelve Days of Vietnam's Warding Off the Aggression"]

[Excerpt] In the international arena the Belgrade paper POLITIKA has hastened to the aid of Beijing. Under the heading "The Vietnamese Units' Invasions of Chinese Territory" It wrote on Wednesday, 28 February: "Beijing, 27 February (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)--the Chinese Press Agency XINHUA announces that in the last few days Vietnamese units invaded Chinese territory. According to XINHUA, after 3 days of battles the Chinese units warded off the attack of one battalion of the Vietnamese army in Guangxi Province, killing 68 Vietnamese soldiers and capturing one." POLITIKA carried this in a particularly conspicuous setting, boxed-in and in boldface!

PEACE COUNCIL HANDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO SRV AMBASSADOR

LD020940 Prague CTK in English 1610 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 1 Mar, CETEKA--A statement of the Czech Peace Council, voicing solidarity with the valiant struggle of the Vietnamese people, was handed by its Chairman Antonin Stejskal to Vietnam's Ambassador Nguyen Tien Thong there today. The statement says inter alia: "The invasion of your country is fresh confirmation of the big-power, chauvinist and anti-popular policy of the present Chinese leadership, which does not hesitate to trample down the norms of international law and hazards the fate of mankind and peaceful life in the world. However, the history of the nations of the world proves that every attack on freedom, sovereignty and progress is always justly punished in the end. The history of your country is an evident example of this. We have always been and shall remain at your side in the struggle for freedom, independence, unity and socialist prospects."

RUDE PRAVO CITES NORWEGIAN CONCERN OVER U.S. MONITORING STATIONS

AU051316 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[CTK Oslo dispatch: "Contrary to the Official Norwegian Policy"]

[Text] Oslo, CTK--A network of military espionage monitoring stations, utilized by the U.S. intelligence services against the Soviet Union, has been built on Norwegian territory, particularly near the USSR borders in the vicinity of the cities of Kirkenes, Vadso and Vardo. This is stated in the report of the Norwegian Institute for Peace problem studies. According to the paper DAGBLADET this information was also confirmed by the former CIA worker Marchetti. As the report stresses, the construction and operations of such military facilities on Norwegian territory, near the USSR's borders, contradicts the official Norwegian policy which, in times of peace, does not permit the placement of foreign bases on Norwegian territory. The report calls such activity an anti-Soviet provocation. The broadest circles of the Norwegian public are voicing their concern.

ANTONIN KAPEK CITED ON COOPERATION WITH CUBA

LD020946 Prague CTK in English 2112 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Havana--"We have come to Cuba after several years of work on the construction plan of Prague to sincerely hand over our experience to our colleagues in Havana," Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the Prague municipal party committee Antonin Kapek has said. In an interview for the Czechoslovak radio, Antonin Kapek said that cooperation on the part of Czechoslovakia has never been formal, both in the development of the capitals of the two countries and in the political, economic and cultural fields. He expressed the conviction that the Cuban capital will continue developing to the benefit of the Cuban people.

LUCAN MEETS WITH MEXICAN LEFT PARTIES

LD052324 Prague CTK in English 2110 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Mar (CETEKA correspondent)--Celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), which are attended also by a Czechoslovak delegation led by Deputy Premier Matej Lucan, continued here today.

Matej Lucan met with the leaders of the Mexican left-wing election coalition composed by the Communist Party, the Party of the Mexican People, the Revolutionary Socialist Party and the Movement for the Socialist Action and Unity. The participants talked about the developments in their countries.

RUDE PRAVO INTERVIEWS TUDEH PARTY SECRETARY

AU051543 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Mar 79 p 6 AU

[Interview given by Hamid Safari, executive committee member and secretary of the Iranian People's Party (Tudeh) Central Committee, to an unspecified RUDE PRAVO correspondent: "The Iranian Revolution, Its Motive Forces and Tasks," date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Hamid Safari, executive committee member and secretary of the Iranian People's Party (Tudeh) Central Committee, has granted RUDE PRAVO an interview in which he explained important questions involving current developments in Iran. We publish the text of questions and answers.

Question: What are the most significant changes that have occurred, in your opinion, in Iran's domestic political arrangement and its international position?

Answer: Our country is experiencing a complicated transition period--that of a transition from an extremely reactionary despotic regime to a republican system. It was decided that these cardinal changes would be carried out on the basis of the free expression of the people's will. And the will of the Iranian people is now known to the whole world: The insurance of true sovereignty and independence for Iran, the protection of national interests, the democratization of the country's life. The people resolutely demand the uprooting of the system that had turned the country into the fiefdom of supranational foreign monopolies, into an appendage of imperialist policy. In studying the events currently taking place in Iran we can say that the people's revolution has already deprived U.S. imperialism of one of the largest springboards in the Near and Middle East, with the aid of which it was carrying out its regional and global military-political aims. It is generally known that, in the interests of this aim, our country had been turned into a large market where U.S. military technology was being sold. Tens of thousands of U.S. military and other experts were engaged in subversive activities against the country's national independence. Numerous U.S. bases were built on Iran's territory, and espionage activities were developed from there against the Soviet Union; and finally the country was turned into a source of multi-billion-dollar profits for the oil magnates.

Question: What are the main forces and motives of the revolutionary movement? It is obvious that bourgeois propaganda is distorting the true purpose of the development in Iran by internationally emphasizing the religious aspect. What would you say in this context?

Answer: The Western press continues to reduce the essence of the Iranian revolution to a mere dissatisfaction of the Shi'ite Islamic clergy with the intentions of the former regime to rebuild the country according to Western ways, to the detriment of religious traditions. Such "objective information," naturally, does not correspond to reality.

The popular movement in Iran was evoked by the long duration of the influence exerted by a number of factors, born out of the police regime and its socioeconomic, domestic and foreign policy.

Iran's main natural riches--crude oil--were utilized for all kinds of purposes except for actually overcoming the economic backwardness and the country's dependence on the imperialist great powers, or for improving the life of the broad people's masses. A lion's share of the crude oil income ($20 billion and more) was used up, first, for technical "modernization" projects, which had a prestigious character and were isolated from the real socioeconomic conditions and needs; second, for the inadequate military expenditures, necessitated by the course aimed at turning Iran into the main military power of the Middle East and into the area's gendarme of the neocolonialist interests of imperialism, and third and last, the income disappeared in the impenetrable jungles of corruption, which thrived lushly in all economic and political spheres of the antipopular regime.

The deeply reactionary substance of the shah regime was manifested strongest in the sphere of domestic policy. The police methods of power and the mass terror, torture and imprisonment, the cynical denial of basic human rights, the total surveillance of everybody by the SAVAK secret police--these were the characteristic features of the system set up in Iran by U.S. imperialism.

The sum total of all these aspects of the policy pursued by the antipopular, anti-imperialist regime has brought about an explosion of mass dissatisfaction, which gradually increased among the broadest strata of the population. Among other things, this was mentioned time and again by the recognized political and religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Regardless of what the Western press claims, the revolution is primarily social and political. All strata of the people are taking part in it: The workers class, the farmers, the small city bourgeoisie, the intelligentsia and the national bourgeoisie.

It is quite natural that, in the situation which ensued in Iran, the all-popular movement necessarily had to assume a character that is in keeping with the original features of economy, politics, culture and national structure of the country and, of course, in keeping with the country's religious peculiarities.

It must be stressed that a high degree of organization and combat ability was manifested by the industrial workers class, and particularly by its most rallied formation--the crude oil workers. The general working people's strike paralyzed practically the entire economic life in the country.

In the battle against despotism and imperialism, the class ideopolitical orientation of the working class was crystallized. This is testified to by the unprecedented breadth and sharpness of the strike battle, by the strong transition of the economic strike into a political strike, by the birth of the various forms of organization in the period when this battle was developing and by the change of forms and tactics of fighting.

Question: What do you think of the main trends for further developing the revolution? What are its main tasks, in your opinion?

Answer: The most important task of the revolution lies in setting up the republic; in safeguarding national independence through the liquidation of imperialist domination, with U.S. imperialism at its head; in canceling the military agreement with the United States; in withdrawing from the aggressive CENTO bloc and changing Iran into a neutral and nonalined country; in introducing democratic freedoms; in cleansing the state apparatus and the army; in normalizing the national economy; in improving the life of the working masses; and in establishing conditions for broad revolutionary-democratic and anti-imperialist perspectives.

In brief, the generally democratic and anti-imperialist tasks in Iran are the coordinates of the present phase of the revolution, as the result of socioeconomic and political reality. In the days when a powerful wave of strikes was sweeping through the country, the workers, and also the people working in nonproduction spheres, acted from positions corresponding to their class, and generally national interests in demanding profound political and economic changes. This given factor is of enormous significance which will undoubtedly manifest itself in further developing the liberation and class battle in our country.

Question: What would you say about the future political activity of your country under the new conditions, after the many years of life deep underground and of bloody reprisals?

Answer: The shah regime was the embodiment of the most cruel mass violations of basic human rights. In the course of the last quarter of a century there was not one progressive organization in the country that could operate legally. Hundreds of aktivists from our party were shot, tortured to death or thrown into prison. But our party never stopped its fight and is now actively participating in the present revolutionary movement. The Tudeh Party is the party of the Iranian workers class, which represents an enormous social force. The face that the workers class, and above all its vanguard party, the industrial proletariat, are playing an important role in the battle against dictatorship and imperialism testifies that its state of organization, unity and preparedness for battle against the intrigues of the reaction are an important, vital task of the revolution.

The cornerstone of our party's activity is--just as in the past--to win the majority of the workers class to our side. Regarding our relationship with the new system in Iran, the party supports the establishment of the provisional government for the preparation of a people's referendum, advocates the convocation of a constitutional national assembly, the elaboration of a new constitution for a free and independent Iran and the declaration of the Islamic democratic republic proposed by Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Question: What do you think about the danger posed by imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, for the Iranian revolution and about imperialism's future tactics?

Answer: In the Tudeh Party's view it is necessary to continue the struggle against all intrigues of imperialism and reaction with equal heroism and consistency if the heroic victory of the Iranian people is to become irreversible and if the prospect for new achievements is to be opened because there are still many serious dangers and trials on our path. It would be an inexcusable mistake to believe that the U.S. imperialists and reaction have reconciled themselves to their defeat and that they will not resort to new plots in the near future or later on.

The experience of our party and other nations fighting for freedom, independence and progress shows that imperialism will try to cause a rift among the progressive forces. Apart from the insidious strategy "divide and rule," imperialism will also implement with all its might the policy of "destabilization," which means the implementation of the Chilean experience in Iran.

Our party is aware of this danger and appeals to all truly patriotic forces, regardless of their orientation, world outlook and religious or political beliefs, to close their ranks and to prevent the realization of the treacherous intentions of imperialism and domestic reaction.

Question: In your view, what does the development in Iran and the victory of the national democratic forces contribute to the overall situation in the Middle East?

Answer: The victory of the Iranian people in the struggle against monarchist despotism and its imperialist protectors for freedom, democracy and national independence of their country will undoubtedly have a profound impact on the course of events in the Middle East.

U.S. imperialism is feverishly striving to put together a new military bloc to protect its economic and strategic interests and places emphasis, as always, on the policy of force, diktat and interference in the internal affairs of other nations.

Yet the experience of Iran has demonstrated tellingly the fruitlessness of such policy and has again proved that the national liberation movement under the conditions of the changing correlation of forces on the global scale in favor of socialism, peace and progress is invincible.

STROUGAL ENCOURAGES ACCELERATED NUCLEAR PLANT CONSTRUCTION

LD032324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, visited the V-1 nuclear power station at Jaslovske Bohunice today.

He was accompanied by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the party Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vlastimil Ehrenberger, federal minister of fuel and power; and Ladislav Supka, federal minister for technical and investment promotion.

The first production block of the power station was put on load in December of last year and has already supplied over 230,000 mwh of electricity into the power grid. The second production block, work on which has entered the decisive stage, is to go into operation before the end of the year.

Lubomir Strougal spoke with the head of the group of Soviet experts at the construction of the V-1 nuclear power station in Jaslovske Bohunice, (Artem Grigoryan), about a number of problems in the construction of the second production block and praised the high level of mutual cooperation between Soviet experts and our power station builders.

Comrade Strougal and those accompanying him then viewed some of the working places, including the reactor hall and the main control board, and acquainted himself with the assembly of ancillary technological equipment of the second block. He also visited the building site of the V-2 nuclear power station.

In talks with representatives of investment and supply organizations, Comrade Strougal emphasized the strategic importance of smooth implementation of the schedule for work on the second production block of our first nuclear power center. He noted that the development of the nuclear power program represents the basis for long-term solution to the power balance. However, now it is necessary to consider speeding it up.

Comrade Strougal also praised the efforts to date of all working people who are building this exemplary project of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and expressed the conviction that by meeting the deadlines and by speeding up individual construction stages, the builders would effectively contribute to developing the power industry and thus further enhancing the national economy as well.

COLOTKA ATTENDS BUILDING AKTIV IN BRATISLAVA

LD032356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Mar 79 LD

[Text] An all-Slovak political-economic aktiv organized by the Ministry of Construction of the Slovak Socialist Republic started in Bratislava today. Some 400 participants welcomed at the aktiv Slovak Premier Peter Colotka, deputy Federal Premier Jindrich Zahradnik, and other representatives of our political and public life.

The main report at the aktiv was delivered by the minister of Construction, Jan Broska. He informed those present about the results achieved by Slovak construction workers last year and noted that the branch had achieved positive results which were reflected in the fulfillment of building work by 100 percent. In this connection he stressed the good progress of construction of important projects, primarily the transit gas pipeline, the Jaslovske Bohunice power station and the Cierny Vah pumped storage powerplant.

Peter Colotka, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, stressed in his speech at the meeting that it is necessary to deploy manpower, machinery and material in the most important construction projects to such an extent as demanded by the rational technical and economic process of construction and as dictated by the need to finish on schedule centrally controlled construction projects. Effort must be increased to insure an equitable progression of comprehensive housing construction, and in particular more distinct progress must be made in the provision of civic amenities. Comrade Colotka went on to state that it is necessary to reduce the quantity of materials used in the construction industry while at the same time improve the quality of final products that last for decades. At the close of his speech Comrade Colotka voiced his conviction that deficiencies regarding the time schedule, which occurred at the beginning of the year, are not so large that they could not be made up and the fulfillment of the annual targets insured. In reducing the deficit we have to proceed sensibly, avoid a mechanical drive to achieve overall volume in construction and concentrate consistently on the fulfillment of specific tasks.

CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING, PREPARATIONS NOTED

AU021634 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 1 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[Report signed "(BR)": "To Build and Defend"]

[Text] The danger of a global war continues despite the peace efforts exerted by all progressive forces of the world. In this connection the importance of the citizens' civil defense training stands in the foreground. This year the civil defense training will be organized in accordance with uniform organizational-methodical directives. National committees, plants, enterprises and other institutions will organize 2-hour lectures, meetings and exercises. The Czechoslovak Socialist Academy, SVAZARM, the Czechoslovak Red Cross and CSSR Fire Prevention Department will be responsible for the content of the individual themes. The military-political theme "the unity of peace efforts and the strengthening of the defense capability of the socialist countries" is meant for all citizens participating in civil defense preparations.

FOOD FAIR ENDS: MORE IMPORTS THAN EXPORTS

AU051411 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Report signed (BC): "The International Fair Salima '79 Has Ended; Contracts for Two Billions"]

[Text] The sixth international food fair Salima '79 ended in Brno on Wednesday [28 February] with the conclusion of important trade contracts in the sphere of food and food engineering industries.

At the fair, representatives of our foreign trade enterprises carried out a number of concrete negotiations with their foreign counterparts that ended in the conclusion of contracts valued at Kcs2,659 million. Of that figure Czechoslovak imports amount to 75.9 percent, thus insuring our national economy with the necessary raw materials, semifinished products, finished food products, as well as advanced machinery, equipment and packaging technology. What is particularly involved here is the import of agricultural products that--in view of our climatic conditions--cannot be grown in our country. Thus the domestic market will be enriched by citrus fruits from Spain and Lebanon, fruit and vegetables from Hungary and Poland and so forth. In accordance with the contracts, our food industry will be equipped with new installations for dry milk production, machinery for the food industry and automated packaging machines.

Salima also has contributed toward the further expansion of Czechoslovak exports, above all in the sphere of our traditional raw materials such as malt, hops, starch, poultry and certain meat specialities.

ADN INTERVIEWS VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTER TRINH

LD051632 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, (ADN correspondent)--Nguyen Duy Trinh, vice premier and foreign minister of Vietnam, has given an interview to Guenter Poetschke, general director of ADN, who is visiting Hanoi. He said that the Chinese rulers' war against Vietnam had set off a worldwide surge of indignation. "In their present struggle in defense of their country, the people of Vietnam are finding more support than ever and great encouragement on the part of the GDR people and their brothers, comrades and friends throughout the world. We are grateful for this valuable support."

Trinh, who received the ADN general director on Sunday for a friendly conversation, said: "To understand why the Chinese rulers initiated their war against Vietnam and to illuminate the character of this terrible aggression, one has to analyze the totality of the anti-Vietnamese policy and the expansionist and greater-power hegemonist ambitions of the Chinese rulers in Southeast Asia." "A socialist, independent and sovereign Vietnam is a great obstacle to the realization of their ambitions. For this reason they resorted to many insidious maneuvers against Vietnam. They used Pol Pot and Ieng Sary to provoke a border war and to attack Vietnam in the Southwest; they initiated armed provocations and intensified military pressure on northern Vietnam; they used the Hoa [ethnic Chinese] problem to create unrest with the aim of provoking a political rebellion; they made use of the severe natural disasters which Vietnam has suffered from, cut off their assistance and requested various countries to cease giving aid in order to weaken Vietnam economically. All these maneuvers have been thwarted."

Trinh said: "For that reason the Chinese rulers recklessly initiated a war against Vietnam. The causes of the present war against Vietnam lie in the Chinese rulers' policy of weakening Vietnam in order to subjugate it and make it dependent on China. The Chinese rulers have deliberatedly initiated a war against Vietnam, occupied a part of Vietnamese territory, including some provincial capitals and district capitals, and have committed the most barbaric crimes against the Vietnamese people. In defense of the country's independence, sovereignty and sacred territorial integrity, their lives and peaceful labor, the Vietnamese people, utilizing their supreme right to self-determination, have risen as one man to fight and have dealt the first well-deserved blows to the aggressors."

"In spite of their heavy losses and the impassioned condemnation by the world's peoples, the Chinese rulers are feverishly reinforcing their troops, adding to their war material on the Chinese-Vietnamese border and on Vietnamese territory and preparing new attacks. They have learned from the insidious maneuvers once used by Johnson: They are waging a real war and speak of a false peace and they are broadening the war while talking of 'negotiations' in order to end the present border conflict between both states.' Such a deceptive maneuver can in no way gloss over their crimes, mislead world opinion or the people of their country. The position of the people and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been clearly stated in the note from Vietnam's Foreign Ministry to the Chinese Foreign Ministry on 2 March: The Chinese rulers, who initiated a war against Vietnam, must unconditionally end their aggression and withdraw their troops immediately, completely and unconditionally to the other side of the historic border which both sides agreed to respect. They must strictly observe the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam. Then the Vietnamese side will be prepared to negotiate with the Chinese side on restoring normal relations between both states and on fulfilling the legitimate hopes of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples and the wish of the world's peoples. All progressive mankind is allied with Vietnam. Vietnam's just struggle is sure to triumph."

Regarding statements made by the governments of imperialist states, including the United States and the FRG, on a "conflict in Indochina" and their linking Beijing's war with an alleged Kampuchea problem, Trinh said: "The Chinese rulers' aggression against Vietnam and the fact that the people of Kampuchea rose to overthrow the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to save themselves from crimes of genocide are two completely different things. To link these two events is tantamount to an attempt to cover up China's act of aggression against Vietnam, relishing it or even encouraging it."

"The present serious problem in Southeast Asia lies in the Chinese rulers practicing a policy of expansion and great-power hegemonism, misusing the position of power that comes from their large population and deliberately undertaking an act of aggression against Vietnam and trampling underfoot elementary principles of international law in a way that is contrary to human morality. Their war against Vietnam seriously endangers peace and stability in Southeast Asia and carries many unforeseen consequences with it. That is why lovers of peace and justice have vigorously protested against this war, demanding that the Chinese rulers withdraw all Chinese troops from Vietnam."

"As for Kampuchea, the overthrow of the regime of stooges and genocide and the establishment of people's power in Kampuchea with a democratic and progressive domestic and foreign policy are a positive development and a factor contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The people and the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council are the masters of their country. The people of Kampuchea are gladly restoring normal life and eliminating the remnants of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army. This situation is irreversible," Trinh emphasized. "Lovers of peace and justice throughout the world are rejoicing at the present development and bright future of the Kampuchean people; so there is absolutely no so-called Kampuchean problem."

Vietnam has been deeply moved by the sympathy and the swift, comprehensive and vigorous support provided by the USSR, the GDR, other socialist countries, friendly states and progressive mankind to the Vietnamese people's struggle against the Chinese rulers' thoroughly criminal war. "On 17 February, immediately after China had begun its war against Vietnam, the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of State and the GDR Government issued a statement pledging the fraternal people of Vietnam the GDR's active solidarity and demanding the immediate and unconditional cessation of all warlike acts and the immediate withdrawal of Chinese forces. Under the resolute motto of 'Hands Off Vietnam,' the people of the fraternal GDR are developing an ever more powerful movement of solidarity in support and defense of Vietnam. We sincerely thank the GDR party, government and people for this fine expression of proletarian internationalism. These sentiments, which unite the profound feelings of progressive mankind and which are reflected in many tangible acts, are a source of encouragement and a force beyond measure which have multiplied tenfold the power of the Vietnamese people against aggression. The people of Vietnam are certain to prove worthy of this sympathy and this precious international support."

The Vietnamese people are facing two tremendous tasks: The successful defence of their country and the successful building of socialism. The Chinese war has not shaken the spirit of patriotism, devotion to socialism and the firm bloc of solidarity of 50 million Vietnamese. They are inspired by a single will and determination; nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. Trinh concluded: With this power and determination and with the support and inestimable help of the USSR, the GDR, and of brothers and friends in all five continents, our people are resolved to succeed in the building of a peaceful, independent, united and Socialist Vietnam and to make a contribution to the cause of the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

'SOLIDARITY CONSIGNMENTS' SENT TO VIETNAM

LD052020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1818 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Thanks to the solidarity of GDR citizens, the GDR Solidarity Committee and Council of Ministers have made available to the Vietnamese people additional relief worth M172 million. The first urgently needed goods have arrived in Vietnam. Other consignments are on their way. They are medicines and bandages, medical instruments, wheat flour, meat, canned goods, textiles, blankets, tires and tubes for trucks, plastic sheets, asbestos, cement, corrugated board, light-weight sheds, preserved food and canned foodstuffs, ambulances, trucks, newsprint and stationery, household appliances, communications equipment and other goods.

U.S. 'TOLERATES' PRC AGGRESSION IN VIETNAM

LD021054 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Arno Friedmann commentary]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that one can see from the attitude of states and governments to the Chinese aggression against Vietnam the underlying aims of their foreign policy. While President Carter's personal envoy, Treasury Secretary Blumenthal, is still making speeches and giving interviews in Beijing, there is increasing speculation about the ambivalent attitude of the United States toward the Chinese aggressor. Here is a commentary by Arno Friedmann:

Could Washington have done anything to prevent the Beijing leaders from committing their crime? Of course Washington could have done something if it had wanted to; but there were and still are people in Washington who are bent on punishing Vietnam for the defeat it inflicted on the United States. Be that as it may, Deng Xiaoping knew at the end of his talks in the United States that the aggression against Socialist Vietnam would be tolerated there; Washington might pretend to be slightly taken aback, but there would certainly be no thought of sanctions.

He was not mistaken. Would Treasury Secretary Blumenthal have been sent to Beijing as Carter's personal envoy otherwise? Blumenthal's appearance in China is hardly likely to dispel the impression of indirect support from Washington. What weight can be attached to the U.S. treasury secretary's disapproval of the crossing of the Vietnamese frontier--note the choice of vocabulary--if he goes on to say soothingly, as if he had already said too much, that all this has nothing to do with U.S.-Chinese relations? And what is the point of Blumenthal's drawing the attention of the Chinese side, in well weighed words which contain no reproach, to the fact that U.S. businessmen might have reservations about expanding trade with a China which is waging war, if he speaks in the same breath of the prospects of concluding a large-scale trade agreement with China in the next few months linked the most-favored-nation status?

We are dealing here with imperialist power politics, which knows no morality, but thinks only in terms of profit and spheres of influence. And there are also the warnings, wrapped up in cotton wool, which are designed to deceive world public; for in view of the worldwide protests Washington has no desire to be associated with Beijing, the peace-breaker.

REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL FRONT'S ELECTION MEETING

Meeting, Protest on China

LD052341 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0926 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The National Council of the GDR National Front assembled here this morning for an expanded meeting. The highest body of the country's socialist people's movement is to discuss and make decisions in connection with the draft election appeal by the National Council concerning the 20 May elections to kreis municipal, city borough and local assemblies.

The president of the National Council, Prof Dr Erich Correns, welcomed in the main assembly chamber of the people's chamber the SED Politburo members Friedrich Ebert, Joachim Herrmann, Erich Mueckenberger and Paul Verner, the candidate member of the Politburo Egon Krenz, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany Ernst Goldenbaum, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union Gerald Goetting, chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany Dr Manfred Gerlach and chairman of the National Democratic Party Dr Heinrich Homann.

The participants unanimously approved a resolution read by Prof Dr Erich Correns containing an impassioned protest against China's aggression against the Vietnamese people. It also called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Chinese invaders from all Vietnamese territory. The president of the National Council then invited Joachim Herrmann to deliver his speech on the tasks of the National Front in preparation for the 20 May elections.

The text of the protest resolution of the National Council is as follows:

End China's War Against Vietnam

We, the representatives of the GDR National Front, who are assembled in Berlin from all GDR bezirke, make an impassioned protest against China's monstrous aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. With their treacherous military attack on the SRV the Beijing rulers have shamelessly broken international law and peace in Southeast Asia and have created the danger of a world conflagration. The war China is waging against Vietnam with extermination campaign methods shocks all peace-loving mankind. We representatives of the GDR socialist people's movement demand in the name of the members of all parties and mass organisations cooperating in the National Front:

A halt to the Chinese aggression against the SRV;

The immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Chinese aggressors from all of Vietnam's territory,

That China must respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Vietnam.

Vietnam will be victorious!

Solidarity now more than ever!

Berlin, 5 March 1979.

Election Manifesto

LD052346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1424 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--The National Front Council election manifesto states that "elections to the organs of power of our worker-peasant state are highpoints of public life. In 1979 they will be highlighted by the GDR's 30th anniversary." The GDR is "firmly rooted in the community of the fraternal socialist countries and dedicated to the preservation of peace." The rich fruit borne by the program of growth, prosperity and stability in the past 5 years is being enjoyed by every family.

The great social tasks contained in the SED program can be implemented only in peace. "Our firm alliance with the Soviet Union, the other socialist states, with all peoples and social forces sharing our ideals on this basic issue of our time serves this goal." The Moscow declaration of November 1978 pointed the way to "preserving mankind from another war calamity." The manifesto says: "In international affairs the policy of detente is in collision with the policy of those who wish to drag the world back into the cold war period and to prepare another war, a nuclear war. This creates a serious danger." The aggressive circles of monopoly capital must be stopped from pushing the peoples along the brink of another world war. "It is necessary to intensify the peace struggle on the broadest international level. The GDR, being situated at the junction of the two social systems, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, bears a special responsibility for securing peace." Between 1974 and 1978 GDR's fraternal alliance with the states of the socialist community, specifically with the Soviet Union, was strengthened by treaties of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. "On the basis of the Helsinki Final Act our republic took further steps to assert the policy of peaceful coexistence." It provided more than M850 million in the last 5 years in solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. "Our republic's foreign policy can be put in a nutshell: To strengthen socialism, make peace more secure, advance disarmament, further detente and peaceful coexistence, shift the balance of power further in favor of peace and social progress." The manifesto pays tribute to the operation of socialist democracy in all fields of social life.

A passage on the tasks ahead says: Every advance in social policy presupposes higher economic performance. This applies particularly "in the intensified conflicts between socialism and imperialism, China's barefaced aggression against Socialist Vietnam and in view of the changed external economic conditions."

Herrmann Address

LD052357 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Address by Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the 5 March meeting of the GDR National Front Council in Berlin on the tasks connected with the 20 May elections--recorded]

[Text] We are electing the organs of power of our state of workers and peasants a few months before the GDR's 30th anniversary, the first state on German soil in which the people represent themselves in the organs of state and in which their will is the power of the state.

Thirty years of the GDR have proved that the power in the hands of the working class and its allies is the guarantee for liberty, democracy and social progress, for social justice and human dignity, for safeguarding and protecting peace. Socialism has thus achieved on German soil objectives for which the best among our people fought and dedicated their lives in a long history so often filled with suffering. Today the GDR, in firm fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, is a respected partner throughout the world.

Dear friends, the elections facing us are local elections. They are marked to a considerable degree by the local sphere's past results, future and problems. Local development, however, is an important part of the total development, of the all-round strengthening of our socialist homeland. For this reason the whole election movement will be a great people's debate with all citizens on our domestic and our foreign policy. It will stimulate socialist competition in honor of the GDR's 30th anniversary and it will culminate in a new mandate by the citizens on behalf of our tested policy and the candidates of the National Front who represent this policy.

The struggle for peace has always had first place in our policies. The election appeal also proceeds from this humanistic mission of socialism. Because of this it is our duty to charge today those who have again broken peace. Because of this we assure the victims of this criminal policy of our unshakable sympathy and our active solidarity. Together with the peace-loving forces on all continents we lift our voices and demand the immediate and unconditional cessation of China's aggression and the immediate withdrawal from Vietnam of the invasion troops to the last soldier, as Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, stressed again to Hoang Tu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the GDR. [prolonged applause]

We admire the heroic deeds and fighting determination of our Vietnamese brothers and comrades. The call "Hands Off Vietnam" is linked by the GDR people with the solidarity which comes from their heart: Solidarity now more than ever.

Dear friends, we approach the elections with achievements which we have never before had in any electoral period in our republic's 30 years of development. Especially in the past 5 years we have been able to reap the fruits of the labor created by the hands of several generations in the GDR. For this reason we shall be able to present the achievements to our citizens with a good conscience.

From 1974 to 1978 the real income per capita increased by no less than 21.6 percent. The income for a four-member family, taken as an average for the whole republic, is today more than M1,670 more per month, which is M230 more per month than 5 years ago. Since 1974 housing conditions have improved for nearly 2.8 million citizens, which is for nearly 1 in 6 GDR citizens. More than 760,000 dwellings were newly constructed or modernized.

Dear friends, our candidates, whom, as before, we are selecting democratically and publicly and whom we shall nominate and present to the electors, will be people from our midst, from all classes and sections of the people, workers, cooperative peasants, members of the intelligentsia, artisans, tradesmen, party members and citizens without party affiliation, people who are well known to their voters and who have the trust of their work collectives.

Never before in the history of our people were deputies selected and elected in such a democratic manner--not behind the backs of the voters but with everything taking place publicly before their very eyes. That is socialist democracy. If you consider just the number of deputies then the advantages of socialism become visible. To take an example: In the FRG, through so-called administrative reforms the number of deputies in the districts, towns and parishes has in the past 10 years been reduced by about 47 percent; today there is there 1 deputy for every 366 citizens. Here it is totally different. At the present time we have here 1 people's representative for 87 citizens. This is a difference which in its way answers the question of how man in his environment can have a real influence on the social processes.

The preparations for the elections to the local people's representations will again be a period of comprehensive political work by all forces of the National Front. We want to have personal, trustful, political talks with the voters, last but not least with the young people who are voting for the first time. With all of them we shall talk about our successes, about our joint tasks and our plans for the future.

With clear responsibility for our domestic and foreign political tasks, dear friends and comrades, we want on 20 May 1979 to express our trust in the deputies of the kreis, municipal and city borough assemblies and parish representations. Let us give our votes to the candidates of the National Front for further strengthening the GDR, for the prosperity of the citizens in the towns and parishes and for safeguarding peace. [prolonged applause]

EAST BERLIN COMMEMORATES JEWISH VICTIMS OF NAZIS

AU041350 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 3-4 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Protest Against Applying Statute of Limitation to Nazi War Crimes: Commemoration of Jewish Victims of Fascist Terror"]

[Summary] "On Friday [2 March] representatives of the Berlin Jewish community, of the Auschwitz camp working group as well as FDJ members of the enlarged Max Planck secondary school commemorated in the GDR capital the millions of victims of fascist terror. On the 36th anniversary of the 'factory action' during which, on 27 and 28 February 1943, the last 10,000 Jewish citizens still living in Berlin were dragged from the workplaces to the fascist extermination camps of Auschwitz and Theresienstadt, they placed flowers and wreaths at the memorial in Great Hamburg Street. The first old people's home of the Jewish community which had been there became a gestapo transit camp in 1942."

Dr Peter Kircher, chairman of the Jewish community of Berlin, stressed in a speech that all sincere antifascists are watching with great concern the increasing wave of neofascist and antisemitic tendencies in the FRG and in several other countries. "Their protest is particularly aimed at the disgraceful debate in the FRG as to whether the statute of limitation should be applied to crimes against humanity or not." He also resolutely condemned the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and pointed out that the Vietnamese people need our full solidarity. Ernst Markowitsch, member of the central leadership of the GDR committee of antifascist resistance strugglers, stressed the need to do everything possible to insure that there will never again be concentration camps, ghettoes and wars.

LOSONCZI PLEADS FOR ALI BHUTTO'S LIFE

AU041345 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Mar 79 p 8 AU

[Text] Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council has sent a cable to Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, asking him to spare the life of Z. A. Bhutto, that country's former prime minister, and his companions.

MSZMP'S KADAR MEETS PORTUGAL'S ALVARO CUNHAL

AU051409 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on Friday [2 March] received at the Central Committee's headquarters Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee.

During the discussion, which was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they informed each other about the positions of their parties and exchanged views on topical aspects of the international situation and the international communist and workers movement. They reviewed and reaffirmed the traditionally good relations between the MSZMP and the Portuguese Communist Party and agreed further to develop cooperation between the two parties on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The meeting was attended by Janos Berecz, head of the International Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Adelino da Silva, member of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee.

ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR VISIT TO USSR

LD051956 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 5 Mar, MTI--Under Secretary of State Gyorgy Gonda, president of the Hungarian Environment and Nature Protection Office, headed a delegation to the Soviet Union today. Invited by the Soviet State Committee for Hydro-Meteorology and Environment Control, the Hungarian experts will carry on talks with their hosts on possibilities of deepening and widening relations between the two organizations.

GASPAR RETURNS FROM WFTU SECRETARIAT MEETING IN PRAGUE

LD051928 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 5 Mar, MTI--Sandor Gaspar, president of the World Federation of Trade Unions and general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, today returned from Prague where he was attending a session of the WFTU Secretariat.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HELSINKI CONFERENCE ON VIETNAM

LD051950 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 5 Mar, MTI--A Hungarian peace movement delegation today left for Helsinki to attend there an international solidarity conference with Vietnam between March 6 and 9.

The Hungarian delegation to the conference, which was initiated by the World Peace Council and sponsored by several international and national organizations, is being headed by Janos Peter, vice president of the National Assembly, and includes Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, chairman of the Hungarian Peace Council and member of the WPC, and Jozsef Kacziba, Roman Catholic bishop.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FINLAND

LD030734 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 2 Mar, MTI--Under the Hungarian-Finnish accord on mutual elimination of trade obstacles the two countries' mixed committee for economic cooperation had a meeting in Budapest between February 27 and March 2. By virtue of the agreement, the duties on most of the goods in mutual trading were removed in both countries in the past two years, and other so-called extra-customs obstacles were also lifted bringing about a rapid growth in bilateral trade, established the participants of the committee meeting. Goods exchange in 1978 was 88 percent higher than in the year that preceded coming into effect of the agreement--1974. Owing to the fact that in the overall trade Finland's [word indistinct] to Hungary has marked a faster increase than vice versa, the mixed committee agreed that future efforts must focus on improving the balance.

The commodity pattern of the two countries' trade has [word indistinct] improved. The major Finnish export articles continue to be wood and paper products, while Hungary mainly exports fruits, vegetables and steel products. Both countries have augmented the deliveries of pharmaceuticals and the share of machinery products is also growing on both sides. Apart from the traditional items of Hungarian export--powerwork implements--Hungary is supplying Finland automatic washing machines, roller bearings, bicycles, computer components, machine tools. The mixed committee has adopted measures to promote further development of bilateral trade.

The protocol of the committee meeting was signed today by Peter Racz, department head in the Hungarian Foreign Trade Ministry, and by Pauli Opas, negotiating ambassador of the Finnish Foreign Ministry.

TRADE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DPRK

LD051954 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 5 Mar, MTI--The 1979 trade and payments agreement between Hungary and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed in Pyongyang on Monday. Hungarian Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Joszef Kaplar, and Pang Tae-yul, Korean deputy minister for foreign trade, signed the accord. Under the agreement the Hungarian People's Republic is to supply various instruments, component parts and pharmaceuticals, in return for minerals, tools, consumer goods and steel tubes from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

TRADE MINISTER BIRO COMMENTS ON TRADE DEFICIT

LD021600 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The exportability of Hungarian products is not developing with sufficient speed, while enterprises' demand for imported goods is much greater than what the economy can afford. This has been stated by Jozsef Biro, minister of foreign trade, at a press briefing.

A favorable factor is that the terms of trade with the capitalist countries improved by 1 percent last year. On the other hand, the measures aimed at creating a better trade balance were not sufficiently effective. Capitalist exports increased by less than 9 percent last year, instead of 10 to 12 percent, as planned. Imports exceeded the planned volume by more than 20 percent. All these developments occurred despite the fact that world market prices were more favorable than had been expected. Among food imports, for example, only the price of cocoa rose significantly and the differences in price levels between exported and imported machinery decreased.

Our volume of trade conducted in rubles was somewhat below that planned. Of this year's task, Jozsef Biro emphasized that the maximum possible volume of machinery, installations and other industrial finished goods must be sold on the capitalist market in the interest of reducing the trade deficit. New export possibilities must be found in the socialist countries as well.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CANADIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL SIGNED

AU041347 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Mar 79 p 9 AU

[Unattributed report: "Agreement on Scientific Cooperation with Canada"]

[Text] An agreement on Hungarian-Canadian scientific cooperation was signed on Friday [2 March] by Academician Bela Kopeczi, deputy secretary general of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Andre Fortier, chairman of the Canadian Social Sciences Research Council, in Budapest. Its conclusion was attended, among others, by Dorothy Jane Armstrong, Canada's ambassador in Budapest.

On 1 and 2 March, representatives of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Canadian Social Sciences Research Council discussed in Budapest possibilities for cooperation between the two institutes. The framework agreement concluded on Friday will be made more concise at later talks and will be filled with content through the conclusion of a cooperation contract afterward.

MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY WITH PDRY SENT TO YEMENI PEACE COUNCIL

AU051305 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Mar 79 p 4 AU

[Unattributed report: "Cable"]

[Text] In a cable sent to the Yemeni Peace and Solidarity Council, the National Peace Council and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee condemned the armed provocations of the reactionary Sa'na' regime against the PDRY. They assured of their solidarity with the people of the PDRY and the North Yemeni patriots struggling against the Sa'na' regime.

LEADER OF IRANIAN FEDA'I-YE KHALQ MOVEMENT INTERVIEWED

LD050338 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1844 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[From "The Week" program: interview of the "leader of the Iranian Feda'i-ye Khalq movement," who is not identified, conducted by Hungarian television correspondent Alajos Chrudinak in Persian with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] It was difficult to meet the leader of the Feda'i-ye movement as it is illegal.

As far as I know this is obvious. The Feda'i-ye movement in Iran does not want to or cannot emerge from its illegality. This, I think, is why we cannot take a picture of your face. Do you expect your movement to be legalized?

[Answer] If we are successful in preventing the agents of the old regime from infiltrating the people and can be sure that our democratic demands will be realized, we will then reveal our faces.

[Question] What are the main contradictions which currently separate you from the Islamic movement? What is the debate about?

[Answer] It is not right at all to separate our movement into Feda'i-ye and Islamic. We recognize only one movement, the people's movement. Included in this, there are forces which support the working class and forces which represent the rest of the people.

It is obvious that there are fundamental differences between us. Every force proclaims its own views: For example, we profess scientific socialism. Our main aim is to realize scientific socialism. There are, of course, forces which do not agree with social progress toward the principles of scientific socialism. Similar to us, these forces are participating in the current stage of the struggle against imperialism and its servants. Our views are generally the same regarding questions on the fight against imperialism. Our differences surface with regard to judging the class struggle. Furthermore, differences of of opinion may arise between different strata of people in everyday political practice: There is, for example, no agreement on the role of the army. We demand that the army be directed by revolutionary councils elected by the soldiers and the people's fighters. The government appointed by the Islam Revolutionary Council, however, does not accept this thesis.

[Question] You are accused of attacking and occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. Is it true that the Iranian Feda'i-ye Khalq movement committed this act?

[Answer] This, too, is an American conspiracy. They allege that it is mostly the Feda'i-ye which attack foreign citizens and embassies. This is how they want to blacken the name of the Feda'i-ye.

[Question] The left wing is burdened by great political and, I think, military pressure from the Islamic movement to surrender their arms.

[Answer] Firstly, while we are threatened by external reaction, such an attack by them is not very probable. Despite this, should we be attacked, we would be justified in doubting whether the attackers are Iranian nationals. We think that we must look for conspiracy behind attacks against people's organizations. In any case, we will not do anything like this. [sentence as heard] Our position is well-known; should it be proven that the people turn against us, we would still not go into battle against the people and would not turn our weapons on the people.

[Question] Since political and military pressure on you is becoming greater, can we expect the outbreak of a civil war in Iran?

[Answer] I do not believe that Iran is on the brink of a civil war. The popular forces are much too close to each other to take up arms against each other. In any case, the things that you mentioned are disseminated by imperialist circles. This is the product of their propaganda but there is no possibility at all of this happening in Iran.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS IRAN'S AYATOLLAH MOTAHHARI

LD050342 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 4 Mar 79 LD

[From "The Week" program: interview of Ayatollah Motahhari, member of the Revolutionary Council of Iran, conducted by Hungarian television correspondent Alajos Chrudinak in Persian with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] Many people in the West accuse you of being fanatics and say that Islam opposes social and scientific progress and that you want to restore the conditions of the Middle Ages in Iran. What do you think of this?

[Answer] The Western countries which seek to exploit others frequently slander not only Iran with such statements but other underdeveloped countries. We are frequently accused of being reactionaries or communists because these people are trying to loot the treasures of our countries. In the West we are subject to varied accusations but our movement is neither communist nor reactionary. Islam is easily adaptable to the (?age) and to progress. Islam does not deny progress. It demands active participation by the faithful in improving their living conditions. There is no other religion which has encouraged science and education to such an extent as has Islam.

[Question] The Iranian left wing, the Iranian Feda'i-ye Khalq, fought with you against the shah but not on a religious basis. It now seems that conflicts are sharpening between you and the Iranian left wing. Why?

[Answer] Despite the fact that the people belonging to Feda'i-ye Khalq come mostly from Muslim families, they became leftwingers as a result of propaganda. Their number, however, is not significant. Because they do not know the true Islam they lean toward the left wing. We are convinced that if we acquaint them with the true, democratic Islam, the majority will turn to our religion.

[Question] What is the difference between the reactionary Islam and your democratic revolutionary Islam? You mentioned that Saudi Arabia has reactionary Islam, while yours is democratic. Is it possible to imagine a holy war between the two types of Islam? Is this possible?

[Answer] We would resort to armed conflict only in the last resort. Our task is to direct, to explain and to urge the faithful to do good. The abyss between the social classes which we experienced in Saudi Arabia--where the king and his entourage have enormous treasures, build castles for themselves while the people of Saudi Arabia subsist in poverty and a defenseless position--is not at all consistent with Islam. As (?Saint Ali) pointed out, the task of true Islamic leaders is to bring their standard of living closer to that of the people. When (?Ali) died, despite his large kingdom, he left only 500 [word indistinct].

BRIEFS

U.S. SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION'S ARRIVAL--A delegation of American scientists led by Dr Harvey Averch, deputy director general of NSF--the U.S. National Science Foundation--arrived in our country on Wednesday [28 February]. The delegation will have talks at the Institute of Cultural Relations on the further development of joint work performed on the basis of the cooperation agreement for technology and the natural sciences that is in effect between the two institutes. The Hungarian delegation participating in the talks is headed by Vilmos Meruk, deputy chairman of the Institute of Cultural Relations. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Mar 79 p 8 AU]

CEAUSESCU ATTENDS MEETING OF INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT LEADERS

AU051321 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 5 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/3/1979--The meeting of the management staff in industry, constructions, transport and agriculture opened in Bucharest, on March 5. President Nicolae Ceausescu, other members of the party and state leadership also attended the proceedings. The two day meeting was convened by the RCP leadership, at the initiative of Romania's president. It will make a thorough analysis of the way in which the plan for the first three years of the current five-year plan was fulfilled in industry, constructions, transport and agriculture, and will establish the necessary measures for attaining the objectives envisaged for 1979 and 1980, with a view to fully implementing the decisions of the eleventh congress and of the national conference of the RCP for the 1976-1980 period.

The first day, the proceedings were held separately, debating two big groups of problems:

The meeting of the management staff from industry, constructions and transport took place at the Palace of Sports and Culture of Bucharest and was attended by President Nicolae Ceausescu. At the beginning of the proceedings, Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, read the report on the activity carried out and the results in industry, constructions and transport for the fulfillment of the plan at all indices in 1978 and in the first three years of the current five-year plan, the tasks and the necessary measures for the fulfillment, with higher efficiency, of the 1979-1980 plan.

The meeting of the staff in agriculture, which took place in the Palace Hall, was attended by Prime Minister Manea Manescu, chairman of the National Council for Agriculture. Angelo Miculescu, minister of agriculture and food industry, read the report on the activity carried out in the 1976-1978 period for the development of agriculture, training of cadres in all sectors, increase of economic efficiency, the tasks in agriculture in 1979 and 1980 for the implementation of the decisions of the eleventh congress and of the National Conference of the RCP in best conditions.

Debates in plenum started on the reports.

SOVIET EMBASSY MARKS CPSU CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

AU051638 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[Text] A press conference was held on 28 February at the Soviet Embassy on the occasion of 3 years since the 25th CPSU Congress. The event was attended by representatives of the central press, AGERPRES, radio and television and of various publications, as well as foreign press correspondents accredited to Bucharest. Ambassador V.I. Drozdenko emphasized the importance of the 25th CPSU Congress in the life of the Soviet peoples, and stated that it marked a new historic moment in the development of the Soviet society along the path of communism. The speaker highlighted in detail the remarkable successes attained by the working people in the neighborly and friendly country in implementing the great goals of the congress, on the basis of which the entire economy is developing rapidly and harmoniously.

The ambassador also spoke on the CPSU's and USSR's international activities. In his speech, the Soviet ambassador emphasized the continuous development of the many-sided relations between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union, between the Romanian and the Soviet peoples, and he stressed the decisive role played by meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev for further deepening and expanding the all-round Romanian-Soviet relations, in the interests of both countries and peoples, and of peace in the world.

DEFENSE MINISTER CONGRATULATES GDR COUNTERPART ON ARMY DAY

AU051540 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania sent a congratulatory cable to Army Gen Heinz Hoffman, GDR minister of national defense, on the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the GDR National People's Army.

GDR Attache Reception

AU051541 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 23d anniversary of the GDR National People's Army, Col Werner Neimand, GDR military, air and naval attache to Bucharest, gave a reception at the embassy on Thursday [1 March] afternoon.

The reception was attended by Deputy Minister of National Defense Col Gen Marin Nicolescu, generals and high-ranking officers, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest and other members of the diplomatic corps.

AMBASSADOR TRANSMITS WISH TO DEVELOP RELATIONS WITH IRAN

LD052040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, AGERPRES, 5/3/79--The prime minister of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Iran, Mehdi Bazargan, received on March 5 the ambassador of Romania in Tehran, Nicolae Stefan. Both sides expressed the wish to develop the relations between the two countries and peoples on multiple planes, on mutually advantageous bases.

NORWAY'S FRYDENLUND MET BY ANDREI ON ARRIVAL IN BUCHAREST

LD052130 Bucharest AGRRPRES in English 1914 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/3/79--Knut Frydenlund, minister of foreign affairs of Norway, arrived in Bucharest in the afternoon of March 5, for a visit to Romania as guest of the Romanian foreign minister.

The guest was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Romania Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, by Deputy Foreign Minister Vasile Gliga, and by other officials.

Present were also Ion Neamtu, charge d'affaires ad-interim of Romania in Oslo, and Per Borgen, Norwegian ambassador in Bucharest.

RCP ENVOY TO PORTUGUESE PARTY CONGRESS RECEIVED BY SOARES

AU051351 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 5 Mar 79 AU

[Text] RCP envoy to the congress of the Portuguese Socialist Party [PS], Miu Dobrescu, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council for Socialist Culture and Education, was received by PS Secretary General Mario Soares. Greetings and wishes for success in his activities at the head of the Socialist Party and for prosperity to the friendly Portuguese people were conveyed to Mario Soares on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Expressing warm thanks, Mario Soares asked the guest to convey to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings and wishes for personal health and happiness and for new successes in his untiring activities at the head of the RCP and of Socialist Romania, and for prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

The two sides reviewed the cooperation between the two parties and emphasized their mutual desire to further develop the good relations between the RCP and the PS, for the benefit of the two peoples and of international peace and cooperation.

The RCP representative also met with members of the leadership of the Portuguese Communist Party and of the Revolution Council, and with the Portuguese secretary of state for culture.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES RCP ENVOY TO PARTY CONGRESS

AU051355 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 5 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo received the RCP delegation led by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, who is attending the events marking the 50th anniversary of the ruling Mexican Institutional Revolutionary Party.

Warm congratulations on the occasion of this event, friendly greetings and wishes for health and happiness and for progress and prosperity to the friendly Mexican people were conveyed to President Jose Lopez Portillo on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Expressing thanks, President Jose Lopez Portillo asked the guest to convey to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu affectionate greetings and most sincere wishes for personal health and happiness and wishes for prosperity to the friendly Romanian people.

AMBASSADOR TO GUINEA MEETS WITH SEKOU TOURE

LD052040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1936 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Conakry, (AGERPRES), 5/3/1979--President Ahmed Sekou Toure received Romania's ambassador in Conakry Valeriu Georgescu. On the occasion, President Sekou Toure conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm message of solidarity, sincere friendship and profound esteem, wishes of good health and long life, and wishes of prosperity and progress to the friendly Romanian people. Satisfaction was expressed during the interview at the good relations of friendship and collaboration existing between Romania and Guinea, between the Romanian Communist Party and the Democratic Party of Guinea and the wish was reaffirmed to deepen them in the future.

TANJUG COMMENTS ON CARTER VISIT TO MIDDLE EAST

ID052314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2137 GMT 5 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Washington, March 5 (TANJUG)--A complete turn in the sequence of expected events took place at noon today when the White House unexpectedly announced that President Carter will leave for Cairo already next Wednesday, and for Jerusalem next Saturday to continue the efforts toward the conclusion of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. This Carter's trip demonstrates not only how difficult and hopeless his talks with Begin were, but also how great importance the U.S. President attaches to his efforts to continue the Mideast talks and bring about the conclusion of the peace treaty.

Till a few hours ago it was expected here--since the Israeli Government has accepted the larger part of the latest U.S. proposals which Carter submitted to Begin--that Carter will invite As-Sadat today to visit Washington to complete the Mideast talks. Carter's unexpected decision to leave for the Middle East shows that his latest proposals are not, to some extent, acceptable either to Israel or to Egypt. So, he will now go to the Middle East to make, perhaps, the last attempt to save what can be saved.

The White House announcement points out that the next step is still under consideration, that the President is still worrying about the peace process, that difficulties remain and that the consequences of failure are by no means less serious than a few days ago.

The White House announcement clearly demonstrates that the Israeli answers are unsatisfactory, and certainly could not be acceptable for Egypt. That is why Carter suddenly decided to go to the Middle East to try to find a compromise solution personally, in separate contacts first with As-Sadat and later with Begin.

It is believed here that a failure to reach an Egyptian-Israeli peace agreement, as the first step toward the further settling of the Middle East crisis, would have a very negative political impact on the U.S. foreign policy, especially [on] Jimmy Carter as president.

PRC TROOP WITHDRAWAL ANNOUNCEMENT REPORTED

ID051406 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1250 GMT 5 Mar 79 ID

[Text] Beijing, March 5 (TANJUG)--The Chinese Government this evening [as received] issued a statement announcing its troops's withdrawal from Vietnam. Beginning with March 5, the statement carried by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY states, all Chinese border troops will withdraw to Chinese territory. Chinese troops, according to the statement, have scored their objectives since launching, on February 17, a "counter-attack" because of Vietnamese "military provocations."

Vuckovic on Withdrawal

AU051730 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Mar 79 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic talk]

[Text] The announcement that China has decided to begin the withdrawal of its troops from Vietnam, which was published today, was in fact predicted yesterday by Chinese Chairman Hua Guofeng. What the Chinese side has been promising for days--that it will leave the territory of neighboring Vietnam as soon as, as it was put, a lesson has been taught--has thus been fulfilled, albeit declaratively.

The world public has tensely awaited this withdrawal. On this occasion one may say what has been stressed in many communities, including of course the nonalined, that nobody should be allowed to send troops to other countries when he himself decides to do so. Likewise it should be said on this occasion that the troubles in Indochina began at the moment when the Vietnamese divisions entered Kampuchea in order to, as it was explained, help the rebels against the legal government.

The Security Council blocked by the veto of one side was prevented from acting on the complaint of the legal Kampuchean Government, just as it has now reached a deadlock because of the implacable position of the parties to the conflict or those standing behind them. It is difficult to expect that an acceptable solution will be found for both sides unless they show at least a minimum amount of readiness for talks and for seeking a peaceful solution, bearing in mind the real situation in the region.

The world is not prepared to accept anybody's demonstration of force or any explanation for taking armed actions in the territory of another country. It is, therefore, necessary at this moment, too, to show good will for talks, primarily between the parties in the conflict, and to adopt evenhanded position toward all who have violated the principles of international behavior and to demand an unconditional withdrawal from all foreign territories.

It is quite uncertain at this moment whether the Chinese troops will withdraw quickly from Vietnamese territory, for on the eve of the announcement, the mobilization was carried out in Vietnam for the purpose, as it was said, of repelling the aggressors and protecting the Vietnamese borders. Will the Vietnamese now try, with their counter-attack, to inflict harm on an adversary who has decided to withdraw, and thus to achieve a moral or even a military effect? At the same time perhaps the Vietnamese want to show and to demonstrate that they can really defend their borders themselves, even if this were to be confirmed at a time when the adversary--who says that he has inflicted a fatal blow on some elite Vietnamese units--has himself decided to withdraw.

All these are questions which cannot yet be answered, just as it is, after all, difficult to explain all the aims and intentions of the Chinese when they decided to sent their troops into Vietnam. Regarded from broader international positions, only subsequent analysis will show whether China has lost more or gained in its prestige in the world with its essentially unpopular gesture. In any case, the incursion [upad] of the Chinese troops in Vietnam, even though it was provoked by the intervention of the Vietnamese divisions in Kampuchea, has opened up many questions of a wider significance, such as what is the actual position of China in the triangle of the big powers, and whether it has been shown that the big powers are not always able to sacrifice their vital interests to protect their satellites.

There are many questions, but answers to some are lacking.

Sundic on PRC Decision

LD052250 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The Chinese Government's decision to withdraw its troops from Vietnamese territory does not necessarily mean that China has achieved the desired result, but this does not in the least detract from the importance of the step at a time when the entire world has been living with the uncertainty and fear about the point to which the conflict between two socialist countries could degenerate.

Although there is little hope that the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict will be quickly or easily forgotten, nothing remains for the two countries and for all interested parties which in one way or another were involved in the quest for a way out of the crisis but to do everything possible to insure that the conflict does not recur. We have in mind in this regard that part of the Chinese Government's statement which says that China retains its right to intervene again if Vietnam continues the provocation which, in the Chinese interpretation, led to their armed action against Vietnam.

It would have been much better if the Chinese statement did not contain that threat because it does not serve the rapid stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia, and even less the settlement of relations between China and Vietnam. The Chinese warning only confirms the seriousness of the situation, and all the countries in Southeast Asia and all other potential participants in some fresh conflict in that part of the world will have to take note of that fact.

Following yesterday's decision on general mobilization it is now difficult to say whether or not Vietnam will allow the Chinese troops to withdraw peacefully. However, it would not be a good thing if the Chinese decision were to be treated in a way that could induce China to desist from withdrawing its troops and cause it to show its strength again. Everyone else should beware of that.

The completion of Chinese action in Vietnam-whether or not China has achieved the desired result--is only a small step in the direction of peace. All the problems that existed prior to China's intervention remained unresolved, and among these the most serious is the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. Vietnam is obviously not ready to follow the Chinese example and, since fighting in Kampuchea continues, there is the danger of fresh complications in Southeast Asia.

A resumption of dialog between the two countries should be the first step in the wake of the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam. In this context China has sent two proposals to the government in Hanoi. This is the time for China to resume its initiative since the first two attempts were unacceptable because of the presence of Chinese troops on Vietnamese territory, or Vietnam itself should undertake a similar initiative. This sort of action would be useful to both countries and to everyone else interested in peace in Southeast Asia. The favorable circumstance in all this is the fact that the short-lived conflict between China and Vietnam did not result in the severance of diplomatic relations.

No doubt the China-Vietnam conflict that has just ended will be discussed at great length. We are convinced that subsequent analyses will show that war does not solve anything and that war harms everyone. This can be a great lesson for everyone.

As always in such situations Yugoslavia advocates an end of conflict between China and Vietnam and a solution of all unresolved disputes through negotiations on the basis of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and reciprocal respect. It is to be regretted that the conflict took place, but the most essential thing now is that it should not recur.

TANJUG on PRC Move

ID051925 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, March 5 (TANJUG)--The Chinese Government's decision to withdraw troops from Vietnam has brought relief after sixteen days of incertitude during which many wondered about the ultimate goals of the Chinese action and whether or not it would remain within the confines of the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict.

The Chinese troops started withdrawal following the explanation that the military goals had been achieved and that a decisive blow has been dealt to the Vietnamese forces.

Although the action of withdrawal could itself take at least as long as the Chinese "counterattack"--since now all depends on the activity of the Vietnamese army--the decision on the withdrawal is perhaps the best news recently heard in Beijing.

Withdrawal of the Chinese troops is logical, and is the first step towards future Beijing-Hanoi negotiations which the Chinese have already offered on several occasions and the Vietnamese refused to accept as long as the foreign troops are on their territory.

Unfortunately there are other hints, as well. Already, reports are coming from Hanoi on the mobilization of population and the beginning of an "all-people war against China". On the other hand, Beijing has warned it would answer with another "counter-attack" should the Vietnamese violate the Chinese border.

Few are those who now doubt in the resolve of the Chinese to demonstrate again their strength, if necessary according to Beijing assessment.

As for the Sino-Vietnamese frontier, it remains only to be seen whether the Chinese military action will bring peace and security. The question of whether the action has contributed to the strengthening of stability in Southeast Asia also remains fully open. No such prospects are seen for the time being, and the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea continues being the least affected by the Chinese action. There are even rumours that the Vietnamese did not want to intensify their engagement in the north in order to have more forces in Kampuchea.

YUGOSLAV DELEGATE ADDRESSES SECURITY COUNCIL ON SOUTHEAST ASIA

AU031808 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Mar 79 pp 1 and 7 AU

[B. Decermic report]

[Text] The United Nations, 28 February--Yugoslavia supports an immediate cessation of hostilities between all warring sides in Southeast Asia and the withdrawal of all troops from foreign territories, ambassador Miljan Komatina, chief of Yugoslavia's mission to the United Nations, stressed in the Security Council last night.

The escalated military activities of the PRC armed forces on Vietnamese territory and the military activities of the Vietnamese armed forces against Kampuchea, Komatina said, demonstrate that what is involved is obviously a complex crisis in Southeast Asia, a crisis which is aggravating and is threatening peace in the region and further afield.

"For this reason, we support," the Yugoslav representative says, "the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Vietnam because we believe that the method of intervention and of use of force is unacceptable. We supported this very principle in the Security Council when the Vietnamese military intervention in Kampuchea was discussed.

Participating in the debate held in the Security Council on the situation in Southeast Asia, setting forth the Yugoslav Government's views, Ambassador Komatina said at the beginning of his speech:

Clear Yugoslav Stands

Within less than 2 months the Security Council has been forced to discuss situations of crisis in Southeast Asia. In the statement of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of 20 February, my government took clear stands on these developments, proceeding from their exceptional importance for world peace and security and the need to make its contribution to searching for a peaceful solution and to establishing cooperation between all countries of this area on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter."

"The aforementioned statement," Komatina adds, "expresses deep regret and concern over the development of the situation in Southeast Asia which is fraught with very serious dangers, while simultaneously stressing the need for searching for a just solution of the existing conflicts along with full respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples and countries to peace, independence, territorial integrity and autonomous development."

"The escalation of the military activity of the PRC armed forces on the territory of Vietnam and of the military activity of the Vietnam armed forces against Kampuchea demonstrates that what is involved is obviously a complex crisis in Southeast Asia which is deteriorating and which is directly threatening peace in the region and further afield. This emphasizes even more the need for developing all possibilities for a positive activity in the United Nations along with the cooperation of all factors in order to seek a way out of the existing situation through negotiations. To this end we appeal to all sides to make constructive efforts," the Yugoslav representative says.

"Yugoslavia is," Komatina continues, "also in this case, as in its overall behavior and activity in international relations, guided by positive principles on which the policy of nonalinement is based and for whose consistent application it has always actively worked. Namely, we believe that lasting solutions for these and other questions can be found solely on the basis of a strict respect for the national independence, sovereignty, equality, a free national and social development of all countries, noninterference in internal affairs and noninterference and inviolability concerning the legally established borders. Just like other nonalined countries, we have always advocated the need to resolve all conflicts by peaceful means through negotiations, mediation, good offices and other methods contained in the UN Charter."

In Interdependent World Peace Is Indivisible

"All these principles, which regulate the relations between sovereign countries, represent a basis for international cooperation on an equal footing and are also laid down, among other things, in the Helsinki CSCE document," the Yugoslav representative says and adds:

"The nonalined countries paid special attention to every kind of interference in internal affairs: They resolutely rejected it, just as they rejected every attempt at justifying an outside interference under any excuse, regardless from which side it might come. An inseparable part of these principles is the ban on using force, the struggle against all principles of dependence and subordination of peoples and countries, the withdrawal of foreign military forces and military bases from the territories of other countries, the overcoming of a division of the world into antagonistic military-political alliances, the rejection of obsolete doctrines such as spheres of interest, a balance of terror and so forth. All these positions and principles have always been confirmed at all meetings of the nonalined countries, including also at the last ministerial conference of the nonalined countries in Belgrade last July and at the recent ministerial

meeting of the coordination bureau in Maputo. These positions and principles are also contained in the overall result--the debate and the proposed resolution of the January meeting of the Security Council."

Continuing his speech, the Yugoslav representative said:

"The aforementioned principles have demonstrated their vitality and universal importance for the entire international community, as the sole sound basis for stable relations between all states, regardless of their size, the level of development or the differences or similarities in social systems. Namely, once more it has been confirmed that in our interdependent world peace is indivisible and that every use of force and encroachment on the independence, sovereignity and territorial integrity of any country can be transformed into a situation of crisis of wide proportions."

"The development of international relations has confirmed to us that one cannot accept a selective application of the basic principles on which international relations are based, just as one cannot approve their violation in any case and under any excuse. This also means that there cannot be any justifications for any kind of armed intervention and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries and any prescription of their internal development or system. For this reason we support the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Vietnam because we believe that the method of intervention and use of force are unacceptable. We also supported this very same principle in the Security Council when the Vietnamese military intervention in Kampuchea was discussed," the Yugoslav Ambassador recalled.

Irreplaceable Role of the United Nations.

"Proceeding from these principled viewpoints to which Yugoslavia adheres on every occasion, we are convinced that a way out of the existing situation can be found solely in a consistent adherence to the principles of the UN Charter and of nonalinement, because only in their consistent application can lasting solutions for disputed questions be found and a stable system of equitable relations among states be insured, a system in which the right of every country to freely decide on its destiny would be respected. In all this the United Nations must play an irreplaceable role as a forum which must discuss all great international questions and contribute to their solution. Namely, the United Nations," Komatina says, "must insure the conditions in which peoples can freely determine the directions and the character of their development and their foreign policy."

"Just as in January when the problem of Kampuchea was discussed, we believe also now that the only path for searching for a peaceful solution is through negotiations on the basis of a strict respect for the sovereign rights of all peoples and countries to peace, independence, territorial integrity and autonomous development without any interference from outside or resort to pressure or any form of use of force. As first steps in this direction it would be necessary to begin with an immediate cessation of hostilities between all warring sides and the withdrawal of all troops from foreign territories. In implementing these goals we are ready to support every resolution, initiative or involvement. We particularly appreciate the constructive and timely offer of the UN general secretary of his good services. We expect that the United Nations and all other countries will contribute to a peaceful solution of these conflicts," the Yugoslav representative stresses.

Concluding his speech, Komatina said: "On its part, Yugoslavia will contribute to this, moreover, because what is involved is a conflict between countries with which Yugoslavia maintains friendly relations, which were established as early as during the heroic liberation struggle which the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea waged against colonialism, imperialism and foreign aggression and which Yugoslavia constantly and comprehensively supported. We also now, as always, support the just struggle of all peoples for their independence, territorial integrity and the right to free development without any outside interference."

IKONIC LEAVES BEIJING AFTER TALKS WITH HUA GUOFENG

LD051122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0956 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, March 5 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Vice-Premier Branislav Ikonic left here today for Belgrade.

Ikonic headed here the Yugoslav delegation to the first session of the Yugoslav-Chinese committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. A protocol has been signed on Yugoslav-Chinese trade for this year. Trade between the two countries is to amount this year to a total of 420 million dollars. During the stay here, the Yugoslav delegation was received by Communist Party of China Chairman and Premier Hua Geuofeng. During the talk, the two sides set out that Yugoslav-Chinese economic cooperation is developing but that numerous possibilities remain open for promoting economic relations between the two countries.

Return to Belgrade

LD052246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2121 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 5 (TANJUG)--Vice-President of the Federal Executive Council Eng. Branislav Ikonic returned to Belgrade from Beijing this evening. Ikonic headed a Yugoslav delegation to the regular annual session of the mixed Yugoslav-Chinese committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON UPCOMING VISIT BY DPRK'S HO TAM

LD061024 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 6 Mar 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, we have just been told that our colleague Milika Sundic has been in touch with us. He is commenting on the visit by Ho Tam, DPRK vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, who is arriving today on a 4-day official and friendly visit to our country. Here is Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] Minister Ho Tam, and his host Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, will have talks on bilateral relations and topical international problems, primarily the problems connected with the preparations for the sixth summit of nonalined countries. Ho Tam, DPRK vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, is also expected to be received by President Tito.

Relations between Yugoslavia and the DPRK are developing very successfully in all fields. In particular visits between Comrades Tito and Kim Il-song and their personal friendship, have contributed toward this.

As an independent, socialist and nonalined country the DPRK is a significant partner of Yugoslavia in the nonalined movement and in the movement's struggle for a lasting stable peace in the world. Just like Yugoslavia, the DPRK too works for the full affirmation of the principles on which the nonalined movement is based and for an even more active role of the movement in the solution of major international problems, both political and economic.

Yugoslavia renders the DPRK full support in its efforts aimed at the unification of the country and the withdrawal of foreign troops from the Korean Peninsula. Full tribute has been paid to this Yugoslav support by the peoples and the leadership of the DPRK.

The views of Yugoslavia and of the DPRK on topical international problems and crisis points are very similar or identical. This was shown recently through the assessments which the governments of our countries have made in connection with the worsening of the crisis in Southeast Asia. The similarity of the stands taken by Yugoslavia and the DPRK on the crisis in the Southeast Asia stems from the same loyalty of the two countries to peace and equal international co operation and from their resolve to defend their independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Friendship based on these foundations has all the conditions to render it lasting and stable. This is at the same time a significant contribution that Yugoslavia and Korea are making to the cause of world peace. Hence our conviction that the meetings between Josip Vrhovec and Ho Tam will signify another step forward in the development of all-round cooperation between two socialist and nonalined countries--Yugoslavia and the DPRK.

VISITING PORTUGUESE COMMUNISTS MEET LCY OFFICIAL

LD051915 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 5 (TANJUG)--Executive Secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Vlado Janzic had talks here today with a Portuguese Communist Party delegation consisting of two members of the party Central Committee, Carlos Aboim Ingles and Armando Noguiere. The delegation is on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidency.

An exhaustive exchange of opinions on the current international situation and situation in workers' movement in the world, as well as the two parties' activities at the internal and international levels, took place during the meeting. The further promotion of relations and cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Portuguese Communist Party was also discussed.

SAWPY GREETS PORTUGUESE SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD052338 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2118 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Lisbon, March 5 (TANJUG)--The Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia has sent a message to the Portuguese Socialist Party congress which ended last night. The message sets forth that the establishment of relations with the Portuguese Socialist Party is a natural manifestation of the readiness of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance to cooperate with all socialist and democratic movements on the basis of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs of other countries.

The message points out the role of the Socialist Alliance in the building of the self-management socialist system and the creation and implementation of the Yugoslav policy of alignment and expresses the belief that the Portuguese Socialist Party, together with all other progressive and democratic forces in Portugal, will contribute to the progressive development of Portugal.

The Yugoslav experience was pointed out by several speakers in the discussion on the congress document "Ten Years for the Transformation of Portugal". This document includes the Portuguese Socialist Party's views on self-management in which interest has recently increased again.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT IN MARCH

LD051910 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1610 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of SFRY President Josip Broz Tito and of Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, Greek Prime Minister Konstantin Karamanlis will pay an official, friendly visit to Yugoslavia during March this year.

POLITIKA REPORTS CONCLUSION OF GREEK CP DELEGATION'S VISIT

AU022200 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Mar 79 p 4 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Greece--Interior [KKE--Interior] headed by First Secretary Charalambos Drakopoulos visited Yugoslavia from 26 to 28 February 1979 at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. (Elephterios Butsas), member of the Executive Bureau of the KKE--Interior Central Committee, and Dimitrios Patsalides, a well known personality of the communist movement of Greece, were members of the delegation.

Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, held talks with the KKE--Interior delegation. The delegation also met with Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, participated in these talks. The KKE--Interior delegation paid a 1-day visit to the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

The meetings between representatives of the LCY and the KKE-Interior made possible a wide exchange of views on activities of the two parties, on currently important questions of the international situation, the situation and relations in the workers movement and on the further advancement of international relations and cooperation.

Desire for Peace in Indochina

Both sides expressed their great concern over the aggravation of the international situation and the dangerous development in Southeast Asia. The two parties once again confirmed that every people has an inviolable right to independently decide on its internal development, its independence and territorial integrity and that no one can interfere under any pretext in the internal affairs of other states or parties. They are firmly convinced that international conflicts and disputes can be successfully solved only on the basis of respect for the principles of peaceful coexistence and by peaceful means. Calling attention to the complicated nature of the situation created in Indochina, the LCY and the KKE--Interior appeal to all sides in the conflict to stop military operations and withdraw their troops from foreign territories in order to create the conditions for restoring peace in this region.

Stane Dolanc and other LCY representatives informed the representatives of the KKE--Interior about the activities of nonalined countries and the preparations for this sixth summit meeting. They emphasized the importance of the nonalined policy as an independent factor of international relations and pointed out the need to resist all attempts to subordinate the nonalined countries and to weaken the influence and action unity of the movement.

Relations of Equality and Noninterference

The two delegations paid special attention to an exchange of views on the situation in the workers movement. [paragraph continues]

They believe that the strengthening of positive democratic tendences which have been strongly expressed in recent years, both in the field of searching for fields of struggle for progress and socialism in accordance with the national reality as well as in the field of mutual cooperation between the leftwing parties and movements, is very important.

The unavoidable importance of a strict respect for the principles of independence, equality and noninterference, for the responsibility of every party to its own workers class and people for the development of their voluntary cooperation and solidarity and a frank principled and constructive dialog was reiterated in the talks.

The two delegations positively assessed the cooperation between the LCY and the KKE--Interior which is characterized by mutual respect, equality and noninterference. The LCY and the KKE--Interior will continue to develop their mutual relations on these principles and will thus make a contribution to the promotion of friendly relations and a comprehensive good neighborly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece. It is in this spirit that a LCY delegation was invited to visit Greece and that other forms of cooperation were also agreed upon.

Views on the relations between the Balkan countries, the situation and the development in the Mediterranean and on other problems were exchanged at the meetings between representatives of the two parties.

MORE ON KURTOVIC'S VISIT TO MEXICO FOR PARTY CELEBRATIONS

Tito Greetings to Portillo

LD052056 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1933 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, March 5 (TANJUG)--President of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia Todo Kurtovic has transmitted President Tito's greetings to President of Mexico Jose Lopez Portillo.

The Mexican president has received delegations of 120 political organizations and parties from 85 countries which attended the 50th anniversary celebrations of the ruling Mexican Revolution Institutional Party. This party is the champion of the ideas of the Mexican revolution and the founder of the system which has made Mexico the most stable Latin American country.

Mexican Daily Interview

LD052058 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1935 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, March 5 (TANJUG)--The Mexican daily EL DIA has published a comprehensive interview with President of the Socialist Alliance of Yugoslavia Todo Kurtovic on the alliance's past history and present tasks and aims; views on the international situation and the role of public information media in Yugoslavia's self-management socialist society. The interview is headlined "Detente Is No Monopoly of the Big Power Blocs--Says Kurtovic".

Kurtovic is heading a Socialist Alliance delegation to the celebrations held in Mexico to mark the 50th anniversary of the Partido Revolucionario Institutional (PRI). These celebrations are being attended by 120 foreign delegations from 85 countries.

EL DIA was particularly interested in Yugoslavia's positions on the conflict situations in international relations and highlighted Kurtovic's statement that, "nobody in the world has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries". It also emphasized his statement about the role of the movement of non-alignment in the struggle for peace and equitable cooperation in the world.

The Mexican daily displayed special interest in the place and role of public information media in Yugoslavia. It quoted the president of the largest Yugoslav socio-political organization as stating that all countries, even the poorest, should be present in international information. It should be recognized that profound discrimination in this regard exists in the world today.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES SPANISH ELECTION RESULTS

AU032017 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Mar 79 AU

[Gradimir Marinkovic commentary]

[Text] The Spanish elections, which were held on Thursday, ended without any vital changes in the relationship of forces. Nonetheless, this general statement does not exhaust the first, although only temporary, analysis of the election results. What else could be said on this occasion? Here is a talk by Gradimir Marinkovic:

The ruling party remains the ruling party. The Union of the Democratic Center, true, has not improved its position among the voters, but it has also not worsened it. This is not only a consolation for the Union of the Democratic Center, but also an encouragement for the next 4 years as long as it is to govern Spain. The socialists, if they are not disappointed, also cannot be enthusiastic; they obtained approximately the same number of votes, but fewer than the two socialist parties had before their unification.

The [word indistinct] socialists remains the second largest party and the main opposition party in Spain. We say an opposition party because, according to the statement of the present and future Premier Suarez, he does not want to create any coalition, least of all with the socialists. The only real winner is the Communist Party which has minimally increased both the percentage of its voters and the number of its deputies. This, by the way, was also a well-founded forecast.

It has been noticed that the regional parties have increased the number of their seats in the Cortes. It has also been noticed that the extreme leftwing parties did not attract a sufficient number of voters to be able to enter the representative body. However, the extreme right wing has entered this body with one deputy. This, however, cannot be a basis for concluding that the right wing as a whole did well. The democratic coalition, which earlier gained 8 percent of votes, has dropped its share of votes to 5 percent and halved the number of its deputies.

It could be said that the Union of the Democratic Center is very rightwing for a large number of voters and that more rightist policies would not suit them. Likewise, it could be said that the Union of the Democratic Center is sufficiently reformist and that it thus suits those who favor a not-too-radical democracy.

Therefore, all in all, the order has remained more or less the same. This means that the Spanish electoral body declared itself in favor of the past course in both domestic and foreign policy. The government and the Cortes are now facing many great economic problems, primarily high unemployment, the suppression of inflation and the maintenance of a balanced growth of development. Along with this there is also the problem of autonomy and the problem of liquidating terrorism. Hence, the government's cooperation with the forces which are directed toward a further promotion of democracy and toward an actual solution of all these and other problems is, it appears, inevitable. The government program will have to be coordinated, at least in its basic lines, with the positions of the left opposition--the socialists and the communists.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GABON

LD052106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1930 GMT 5 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 5 (TANJUG)--A protocol on bilateral economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between Yugoslavia and Gabon, signed in Libreville, provides for a considerable expansion of cooperation.

This was stated today by the chairman of the Yugoslav part of the mixed governmental commission, member of the Federal Executive Council, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, on his return to Belgrade.

The value of trade between the two countries has been continuously increasing. However, great possibilities in both (?sides) have not been sufficiently used.

Gabon is particularly interested in Yugoslav working organizations which are executing capital development works there continuing to do so, in promoting cooperation in prospecting of raw materials of mineral origin, in agriculture, maritime [words indistinct] road construction, as well as in training its experts in Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia is especially interested in purchasing some ores, oil and timber, since Gabon is among leading countries by the wealth of natural resources.

ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES BURMA FOR NEW DELHI VIA BANGKOK

LD022118 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1900 GMT 2 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bangkok, March 2 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav economic delegation headed by Yugoslav Federal Executive Council member and Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar, today ended its three-day visit to Burma and left for New Delhi via Bangkok.

Burma is primarily interested in increasing its purchases of Yugoslavia mining, textile industry and agricultural equipment, artificial fertilizers, pesticides and pharmaceuticals. Burma is also ready to export to Yugoslavia caoutchouc, rice, jute, cattle food, various ores, leather and a number of food products.

The Yugoslav federal secretary of foreign trade had separate talks with Burmese Foreign Minister Myint Maung. On this occasion both ministers stressed the attachment of their countries to the policy of nonalignment and the conviction that the two countries by developing mutual cooperation, contribute to strengthening the nonaligned unity and solidarity.

COMMITTEE REVIEWS IMPORTANCE OF ALL-PEOPLES DEFENSE IN 1979

LD011745 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1043 GMT 1 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--In 1979, too, the realization of the concept of all-people's defense and the orientations of its development will represent one of the most important tasks of society as a whole, and also of the Assembly Committee for National Defense. The members of the SFRY Assembly Committee for National Defense, chaired by Mihailo Brajovic, reviewed a number of topical military and political issues and the program of their work in 1979.

In elaborating their program of work, the delegations took as their starting point the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress relating to all-people's defense, and an assessment of the military-political situation in the world. The increasingly frequent military conflicts in the world without doubt pose in yet sharper form the need for our armed forces and all-people's defense as a whole to be strengthened. The delegates gave a favorable assessment of our armed forces, but stressed the need to strengthen the army, improve the Yugoslav concept of all-people's defense and realize the program for modernization of our armed forces.

The committee will devote great attention not only to realizing the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection, but also to other topical aspects of national defense. Within this scope, major importance will be attributed to decisions relating to the leadership of national defense, to the orientation and coordination of all-people's defense and social self-protection, to the organization and leadership of territorial defense. No less important is the elaboration of the system of military obligation, in which the constitutional rights and obligations of the republics and provinces must be reflected in a more complete way.

According to the committee's program, in 1979 the delegates will also debate the state of the society's readiness for mobilization, with special reference to the opportunities for bringing up to date and modernizing the mobilization system. The attention of delegates will certainly also be fixed on a report on the preparedness of capacities for the production of weapons and military equipment, and on the reconstruction, modernization and construction of new capacities for the needs of the SFRY Armed Forces.

Nor will an analysis of the scientific research activities of significance for the defense of the country be omitted. Of the abundance of topics to be discussed by delegates in the committee for national defense, it is worth singling out the information on the state of defense preparations in the SFRY; an analysis of the application of the law on funds and financing of the Yugoslav People's Army; and information on the policy and goals of the development of civil protection in the SFRY.

Delegates will of course continue with their legislative activity. Examination will be undertaken of a new law on national defense, on military obligation, on production of arms and equipment, and also of a number of other legal regulations which are not directly connected with national defense, but which have a certain importance in that respect.

The presidents of committees for national defense of the republican and provincial assemblies also took part in the work of the committee. In a debate on the method of work particular stress was laid on the significance of cooperation between the SFRY Assembly Committee for National Defense and similar committees in the republics and provinces. In addition, it was stated that it would be a good idea to strive for a method of work such as would give even fuller expression to the role of the delegate assemblies in the realization and socialization of all-people's defense.